The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 32. MASSILLON, OHIO JANUARY 27, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,450

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehlenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory & store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M. D.
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St: Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware. Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1882. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

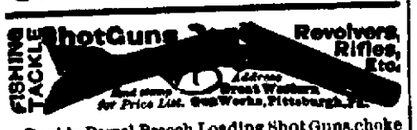
REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.



Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, $10 to $100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, $4 to $25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, $8 to $40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns $5 to $35. Single Shot Guns, $2.50 to $12. Revolvers, $1 to $20. Double Action Self Cockers, $1.50 to $10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

N. B.—This is a 20-year-old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the **Great Western** by writing a letter.

Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by

Sold by W. H. McCall & Co.

Legal Notice.

Joseph Leininger, residing at Solomon City, in the State of Kansas and John Leininger and Christian Leininger, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 23d day of January, 1888, William Leininger filed his petition in the court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, in case No. 5857 against the above named and others praying for partition of the following described real estate, situate in the city of Massillon, in Stark County, Ohio, and being part of lot No. 83, of the amicable partition and division of lands in Perry Township made by William S. Wetmore, Richard D. Fay and the executors of Amos Binney, deceased, and bounded as follows: beginning S. 2° 27¼', W. 15 feet from the south east corner of lot conveyed by M. Young to Frederick H-88, thence S. 2° 27¼', W. 60 feet; thence, S. 87° 32½', E. 160 1-10 feet; thence N 2° 40', E 60 feet, thence N. 87° 32½', W. 161 1-10 feet to place of beginning. Also the use in common with others of the alleys on East and North sides, and the road and street on west side.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 24th day of March, 1888, or judgment will be taken accordingly. WILLIAM LEININGER.
January 2', 1888.
O. E. YOUNG, Att'y. 32 6w

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Howenstein, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
ROBT. A. PINN, Adm'r.
Dated 14th day of January, 1888.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark County, Ohio, at their meeting to be held March 5th, 1888, praying for the location of a county road as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of section Thirty-six, Township Twelve, Range Ten and running thence east along the Section line one mile to the road on the line between Perry and Tuscarawas Townships. JOSIAH TANSBURY,
Principal petitioner.
Pigeon Run, Jan. 12, 1888. 32

Assignee's Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Curtis C. Miller. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowances. OTTO E. YOUNG,
Massillon, O., Jan. 2, 1888. Assignee.

Notice.

The creditors of John B. Thompson, deceased, will take notice that the undersigned, as administrator of said John B. Thompson, by order of the court, will sit for the purpose of receiving and examining claims against said decedent at the office of R. A. Pinn over No. 21 East Main street in the city of Massillon, Ohio, on the following days: December 20, 1887, and January 3 and 24, February 7 and 28, March 6 and 27, April 3 and 24, May 1 and 29, and June 16, 1888. Unless claims of creditors are presented for allowance upon one of the days mentioned, they will not be entitled to payment. R. B CRAWFORD,
Admr. of J. B. Thompson.
December 15, 1887. 26 6t

Divorce Notice.

Sarah Kosier vs. Charles Kosier.

Charles Kosier, whose residence is unknown, is notified that Sarah Kosier did, on the 17th day November, 1887, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, charging the said Charles Kosier with willful absence and gross neglect of duty, and asking that she may be divorced from said Charles Kosier, which petition will stand for hearing on or after the 21st day of January, 1888.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.
SARAH KOSIER,
25-6t By R. A. Pinn, her Attorney.

Divorce Notice.

W. H. Peters of Alamosa, in the State of Colorado, will take notice that Anna Peters did, on the 12th day of December, 1887, file her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, where said action is now pending against said W. H Peters, praying for a divorce from said W. H. Peters, for the custody of children, and for alimony. The said W. H. Peters is required to answer said petition on or before six weeks after the 16th day of December, 1887, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce and relief will be granted. ANNA PETERS.
By D. F. Reinoehl, her attorney.

Notice of Attachment.

Ridgway Burton Co., pl'tf'f } Before Thos. Blackvs. } burn, J. of P of Perry
J. P. Morris, defendant. } Tp., Stark Co., Ohio.

On November 12, 1887, an order of attachment (Notice of Garnishment) was issued in the above entitled action by the Justice of the Peace above named, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents ($154.78) and $10, the probable costs of suit.
RIDGWAY BURTON COMPANY.
Massillon, Ohio, December 31, 1887.

Notice of Attachment.

James R. Dunn, Admr. } Before Josiah Frantz,
Kent Jarvis estate, } Justice of the Peace, Perry Tp. Stark Co. O.
vs.
C. C. Thomas.

On the 6th day of January, A. D. 1888, the said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $49.00. Perry township, January 10th, 1888.
JAMES R. DUNN,
Administrator of Kent Jarvis, Dec'd.
Robert H. Folger, Plaintiff's Attorney. 4t

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed Administrators of the estate of Jacob B. Wendling, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
JOHN R. WALTER,
MARGARET B. WENDLING,
Administrators.
Dated the 9th day of January, 1888.

Read the Death Roll

which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and visical maladies, that is to say, those that affect the kidneys or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis, slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malaria, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No 2 6 10 a. m.	No. 5 6 10 a. m.
No. 4 3 45 p. m.	No. 1 9 59 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 10	No. 3 7 13 p. m.
Local 12 45 p. m.	Local 10 55 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m.	No. 3 7 52 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 56 p. m.	No. 7 6 35 p.m.
Local 8 35 a. m.	Local 3 05 p.m

TIME TABLE.
P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.
Schedule in Effect January, 1888.
Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.
CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 56 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 07 p. m
No. 12	Daily except Sunday	10 55 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9	Daily	11 16 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	11 35 p. m
No. 3	Daily	5 17 "

WANTED.

HOUSE of six or seven nice rooms to rent April 1st, centrally located. Rent must be reasonable Address by letter only, in care Lock Box 218, P. O. Massillon, O. 32-2t

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Jim Pell and Le Blanche, the Marine, are matched for a ten-round glove fight for gate money.

Jem Carney offers to fight Jack McAuliffe for from £500 to £1,000, if the latter will go to England.

The nut manufacturers in session at Pittsburg have decided to form a National association, for the purpose of sustaining prices.

Mayor Cleveland in Jersey City has withdrawn his objection and the McCaffrey-Dempsey fight will take place there January 31.

Charles Parkhurst has been arrested at Sullivan, Ind., charged with the murder of Depot Agent Powers at Marshall, Ill., some time ago.

Jack Farrell, of New York, and Jack Havelin, of Boston, have matched for a finish fight with skin-tight gloves for $500 a side, to take place March 5.

A big cocking main between Ohio and Grafton birds was held at Parkersburg, W. Va., Friday night. Grafton won five out of seven fights and most of the money.

George Graham, aged sixty-five, undertaker, fell dead of heart disease Friday while in a carriage about to follow the body of his daughter to Holy Cross cemetery, near Cincinnati.

Matsada, the Jap, failed to throw the St. Joe Kid three times in half an hour at the People's theater, Cincinnati, and lost $50. He gained two falls in seven and five minutes respectively.

The Cincinnati delegation in Washington working to secure the next Democratic National convention for that city is discouraged by the report of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, that President Cleveland insists that the convention shall go to New York city.

National board of trade asks congress to amend the naturalization laws so that no person can be naturalized unless he possesses a certificate from a customs officer setting forth the date of the arrival of such person in the country, the port of entry his place of nativity, etc.

Dan Driscoll, the Whyo chieftain, to be hanged next Monday, says that his body contains five or six bullets, and he wants it dissected in the interest of science by Professor Mareno. This knocks two hungry undertakers out of an expected job, one having been engaged by Driscoll's mother and the other by his wife.

A. D. Smith, near St. Augustine, Fla., created a disturbance at his funeral by thumping on the lid of the coffin. Finally he kicked the top off and told the audience a fishy story about having been in heaven and having seen a big book with names written therein. Mr. Smith then jumped briskly out of the box and tended strictly to business until last Wednesday, when he lay down and died again.

John Hargrave, one of the Wabash train robbers, has made a confession.

William Murdock, eighty-two, of Pittsburg, was buncoed out of $10,000 by crooks.

A part of the Holyoke, Mass., Envelope company's mill was destroyed by fire. Loss, $325,000.

George Jones was fatally bruised in attempting to jump from a moving train at Youngstown, O.

Walter M. Gibson, formerly prime minister of the Hawaiian islands, died in San Francisco of consumption.

National Democratic committee will meet in Washington February 22 to locate the next National convention.

City Marshal Cork, of Bainbridge, O., is charged with buying $2 worth of stolen coal, and is corked up in jail.

An incipient fire in the new Washington C. H. jail caused the prisoners to rehearse their long-forgotton prayers.

Contract for the Hendricks monument at Indianapolis has been awarded to W. H. Parks. It will be made in Italy.

At North Jackson, O., Phillips' jewelry store is poorer by $3,000 worth of diamonds departed via gopher route.

Mrs. Isaac T. Liese, of Hampsire county, West Virginia, was burned to death by her dress becoming ignited from a grate.

Col. Moulton, the ex-Cincinnatian, is still lingering at the Hotel Arno, New York, but his death is expected at any moment.

At Kansas City Sam Jones spoke to 6,000 men Sunday afternoon, and the collection for Jones' personal benefit was $3,500.

Oscar F. Beckwith, the Austerlitz murderer, has been sentenced to hang March 1 at Hudson, N. Y. This is his eighth death sentence.

New York legal gossip says that Judge Fullerton's fee in the Arbuckle-Campbell case is one-half of the $45,000 awarded the plaintiff.

Cron's furniture store, at Manistee, Mich., burned Saturday night. One fireman was killed, and four others seriously injured by falling walls.

Fred Giovarretti, the Italian who murdered Mrs. Alice D. Lewis, of Evansville, Ind., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years.

The boiler of the tug Zouave exploded in New York harbor, and John Connelly, Patrick Healy, John McKenny and Bernard Rooney were shockingly scalded.

In a fight between Tom White and Billy Dempsey, at Fort Hamilton, L. I., White struck Dempsey a terrible blow in the stomach, from which he died soon after.

Chris. Peters, of Seymour, Ind., indicted for larceny, was acquitted because he had been whipped by the White Caps for the same offense, and was sufficiently petered out without further punishment.

Forty persons barely escaped roasting in the apartment and store building at Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, which burned early Sunday morning. One young lady will die.

The grand jury of Carroll county, Ohio, is making the atmosphere sulphurous for the auditor, three county commissioners and John H. Werner, carpet dealer, for alleged frauds in furnishing the court house.

Officials of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, are said to have had an eye on Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Plymouth church, Chicago, for permanent successor to Beecher. The Chicago divine does not want to change.

While coasting at Camden, O., six young men were injured. Charles Jones and Joe Ballard each had a leg broken, John Schaffer hurt internally, Dan Patty an ankle crushed, Fred. Bertch a hip and knee injured, while Henry Brauman escaped with a few bruises.

Medical students of Indiana state normal, at Terre Haute, are pleasant boys to have in the house. They captured and dissected Dan Davis' pet dog, and when the mourners went to look for its remains, in company with an officer, they found the dissecting room full of live snakes.

Jacob Robinson has been awarded a life term for murder at New Albany, Ind.

Body of Grandma Garfield was taken to Cleveland and laid beside that of her son.

At Catlettsburg, Ky., another Hatfield-McCoy fracas permanently laid out Will Dempser and Bud McCoy.

John Clayton, colored, on trial at Portsmouth, O., for the murder of Bailey, was adjudged guilty of manslaughter.

The villagers of Somerset, Ind., are breathlessly hanging over that No. 1 post hole and think they begin to smell gas.

At New Albany, Ind., Carrie Stotz, supposed to have been in a trance, was proved to be dead and buried Sunday.

Hamilton's prominent citizens are putting their beans together for the purpose of making a gas plant for the village

By yesterday's election the Gordian knot in the Findlay council was cut and that august body now stands five Republicans to three Democrats.

There is a fire at the Dugger coal mines, Sullivan county, Indiana, which promises to hatch out trouble between resident miners, new men and the bosses.

American Poultry association meeting at Indianapolis elected officers after a squabble, in which it was charged that Indiana and Illinois were trying to rule the roost.

Monster meeting of law and order people at Tiffin, O., combined with Knights of Labor to express the sentiments of the people in regard to Sunday observance by saloons.

All the women's unions of Cleveland are resolving to the effect that their admiration for the fair prisoner, Mrs. Ammon, is only equaled by their contempt for the court that imprisoned her.

Col. W. E. Gilmore raised several painful welts upon the cranium of Editor Frank Harper, of the Chillicothe Advertiser, with his cane. He was arrested and will let the editor get up his own headlines hereafter.

Millersburg, Ky., is the place for big men. James G. Blaine once taught school there, and at present their prize jumbo is Ike Smith, colored, six feet, seven inches tall, weighing 240 pounds and wearing No. 18 shoes.

Charles Pfeiffer fatally shot William Morse at Huntington, Ind.

James F. Wilson has been elected United States senator from Iowa.

Martin Losada, kidnaped near Santa Clara, Cuba, is held for $3,000 ransom.

The governor of Mississippi has vetoed for holding a constitutional convention.

Thieves entered the Palais Royal, at Cincinnati, and secured $2,000 worth of goods.

Governor Buckner has respited the alleged murderer of Jennie Bowman at Louisville for one month.

More than nine thousand barrels of Ohio oil are now consumed daily, or the equivalent of over 3,000 tons of coal.

J. B. Peoples, a Cincinnati, cigarmaker, attempted to poison himself because his sweetheart at the Hoosier capital went back on him.

The fire fiend went on a big drunk last night at Put-in-Bay island and licked up the entire contents of the wine cellars, valued at $75,000.

The county seat fight in Sherman county, Missouri, has become so fierce that Governor Moorhouse has ordered the state militia to the scene.

Andrew Peyton, of Hillsboro, O., lost his good luck by picking up horseshoes—four of them with the horse attached—belonging to a neighbor.

Marietta's proposed centennial celebration promises to evaporate in a row between the committee of one hundred and the Pioneer association.

At Anderson, Ind., Willian Reeders died from the effects of being popped on the head with a pop bottle in the hands of Vorhees Garris.

Miss Harriet E. Coffin, the Cincinnati girl in New York whom Judge Andrew ordered to be examined for lunacy, has mysteriously disappeared.

Seven survivors of the bark Chapin have been landed in New York. The captain and two others died from exposure and were buried at sea.

Dyer D. Lum, successor of Albert R. Parsons, as editor of the Chicago Alarm, proclaims himself an advocate of the bloodthirsty doctrines of the "martyrs."

Sam Eaton, a feather-weight of Cleveland, knocked out J. Fay, a Cincinnati pugilist of the same class, in two minutes and twenty-eight seconds, at the Cleveland gymnasium.

John Wilkins, formerly of Cleveland, O., has skipped from St. Paul, Minn., with wife No. 2, to escape prosecution by wives Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5. He married each under a different name.

The Wool Growers' association at Columbus, O., resolved that they would only support candidates for office who are all wool and a yard wide, and no free trade shoddy goods need apply.

John T. Allen, sixty-two, state treasurer of Texas under Governor Hamilton, died Monday, leaving his fortune of $150,000 to the city of Galveston for the establishment of an industrial school.

Manager Compston and Actor Woodruff, of the Nellie Free company, fought at Geneva hotel, Cincinnati, Monday, as rival suitors of Miss Free. Compston had the best of it by discharging Woodruff after the battle was over.

The old belief that it brings ill fortune to go back for a second start was knocked sky high by one of the clerks of Thirkeild & Neff, of Delaware, O., who, after locking the store, went back after his laundry and captured two burglars.

Supreme court of North Carolina has reversed the conviction of a Methodist in Robeson county, charged with disturbing religious worship by singing in a horribly discordant voice. The singing in the church had been broken up by the frog-like bellowing of the offender.

Skated on Thin Ice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Monday afternoon Miss Cox, Mrs. Padelford and Mrs. Ordway, accompanied by Count Greggor, of the Russian legation; Dr. Dickson, of the navy and Mr. Richard Peters, made up a skating party. Off the navy yard on the Potomac the ice was believed to be strong enough to bear the skaters. All but Mrs. Ordway started out on the ice.

When about a mile from the shore the count broke through the ice, where the river is sixty feet deep. Almost instantly the ice cracked again, and Dr. Dickson disappeared. Mr. Peters hurried to the rescue, and he, too, fell in the river. Mrs. Ordway, who was watching the party, fainted. Several sailors from the navy yard went to the rescue, and after five of them had a bath all hands were safely landed on shore. The prominence of all the parties soon [illegible] the episode [illegible] Tuesday.

THE MINERS' STATEMENT.

THEY PREPARE AN ANSWER TO MR. CORBIN'S LETTER.

What They Want is a Basis of Wages to Be Advanced in Proportion to the Advance in Coal—Pottsville Collieries Said to Be Preparing to Resume Work.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 25.—The miners' joint committee prepared an answer yesterday to President Corbin's statement. The document recites the history of the agreement between the miners and the company and says that it was accepted by all parties concerned, as it could not be expected that any person or committee of average intelligence would enter into an agreement with the receivers binding on the men that would not be binding on the company, and this was the view taken of the matter by both sides, when the memorandum was under consideration.

The miners' reply continues: "Mr. Corbin's statement that during these four months the miners were paid in addition to basis wages the sum of $241,000 is good evidence that for ten years back the miners have been paid at least that amount less for every four months than they were entitled to receive. Whatever Mr. Corbin's information may be as to the reason why the miners refused to continue work after the 1st of January, we have only to say that the miners quit work because the company refused the advance asked for, and would not agree to arrange a meeting with the committee for the purpose of agreeing to arbitrate the question, as was done in September last. The miners have no desire to drive the company out of the competition market nor to compel it to resort to any business policy unfair to its patrons or cosumers."

The committee says that it is an open question whether or not the Schuylkill miners receive as much for their labor as miners in other localities, and says also: "What the miners desire is not so much after all a simple advance in wages as it is to establish living basis wages for all kinds of work to be subsequently equitably advanced in proportion to the advance in the price of coal."

Collieries Resuming Work.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 25.—Rumors prevail here to-day that a number of collieries are getting ready to start in. The company's officials claim that they are cutting coal in five of their collieries. These are the Brookside, Lincoln, Henry Clay, Suffolk and Keystone. About one hundred cars of anthracite have been turned out in addition to the amount used by the company. The labor leaders claim that these collieries are either not at work or shipping no coal. The Keystone is only running through a little coal for the men.

At Pine Grove some forty-five miners at the Brookside colliery went to work this morning, and it is probable that more will follow.

Strikers Returning to Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—Thirty-three girls and two men, who were among the striking employes of Clark's thread mills, returned to work this morning. All the strikers who applied for work were taken back without question and sent to their former places in the card and frame rooms. About one hundred and fifty of the strikers have not yet applied for work, but the probabilities are that all will soon do so. The company state they have no intention of reducing wages.

The Breaker Boys Determined.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Jan. 25.—There is not a sign of any of the collieries running around here or at Ashland. The situation is practically unchanged. No attempts will be made to start up the individual collieries. Both sides are determined to stand out, and the ranks of the miners are unbroken. The breaker boys, who are very necessary adjuncts, are more determined to stand out than ever, and as long as young America holds out the breakers cannot resume.

The Firm Signed the Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—The conference yesterday between Carnegie, Phipps & Company, of Homestead, and the Amalgamated association resulted in a satisfactory understanding, the firm signing the scale as presented. The action of the committee was ratified by the different lodges last night and work resumed in all departments this morning, giving employment to nearly seven hundred men.

Preparing to Resume.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 25.—The outside foreman of the North Ashland colliery claims he will resume operations at that colliery tomorrow. It is said on good authority that a meeting of the Amalgamated association will be held in Pottsville to-morrow to consider the advisability of cutting loose from the railroaders' strike.

Foreign Notes.

Dr. Mackenzie will go to San Remo Saturday.

The pope has refused to receive Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, bearer of a jubilee gift.

Chamber of deputies at Belgrade has been dissolved. New members will be elected March 4.

A gunpowder explosion at Brest-Litovsk, Russian Poland, killed eleven persons and injured thirty.

It is stated in Rome that the archbishop of Cologne will be created a cardinal before leaving that city.

The American bishops now in Rome have advised the pope not to condemn the Irish National movement.

Lady Sackville, sister-in-law of Sir Lionel Sackville West, British minister to Washington, died suddenly of heart disease.

Lord Randolph Churchill will probably visit Bismarck. Emperor William greatly admired Lady Churchill at the Berlin opera.

At a recent fight in the rooms of the military club at Philippopolis, Turkey, seven officers were wounded and the town proclaimed in a state of siege.

The surgeons have been unable to extract the bullet in the head of the French Anarchist queen, Louise Michel. Lucas, her assailant, says if she dies the Revolutionist party will disappear.

The Freisinnige, in an article which is supposed to have been inspired by Prof. Virchow, says that Dr. Mackenzie's coming operation to remove the dead cartilage from the crown prince's throat will be neither difficult nor dangerous.

Druggists Fined for Selling Liquor.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 26.—Thomas Branaugh and William McIntyre, who run a drug store at New Ross, a village eight miles east of here, were arraigned before Mayor Russell for selling liquor without a license. He fined them to the amount of $115, and they promised to quit the business.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CUBA

CITIZENS OF HAVANA MURDERED, ROBBED AND KIDNAPED.

The Officials Plunder the Treasury of Fifty Thousand Dollars and Suppress Outspoken Newspapers—Fresh Cause for Alarm Increasing Hourly.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 26.—During the last ten days Havana has been in a turmoil and on the verge of mob violence. The trouble was caused by the unscrupulous acts of Captain General Marin and his officials. Although Marin has been in office three months, his administration is reeking with crime.

The government tax is short $50,000, the local board of alderman have gobbled $40,000, the Cardenas tax office is short $10,000, and every office of trust is honey-combed with fraud. Two weeks ago the indignant citizens made vain appeals to Marin for protection. A mass meeting was held, but Marin ordered armed guards about the gathering and prevented the speakers from addressing the people.

El Progresso, a mercantile newspaper, denounced Marin's act, and to-day the paper was suppressed by order of the despot. When Marin learned that merchants were sending cablegrams of protest to the home government he placed an armed guard about the cable office. Then the bright and fearless La Lucha, newspaper, censured Marin in caustic language, and the despot now threatens to suppress this sheet.

On Sunday there were twelve murders, one suicide, eight highway robberies and four stabbing affrays in Havana and Cardenas. Senor Pezez, a wealthy sugar merchant, was found murdered in the streets. Senor Antonio Luis, a prominent planter of Guines, has been kidnaped, and is now held for ransom at some unknown place, probably by the murderer Lenque Romero. La Lucha in its last issue says: "We must protect ourselves, as we are living on top of a powder mine."

A special from Havana says that the situation is becoming more alarming every moment.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

The McCoy and Hatfield Factions Laying in Supplies of Ammunition.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Jan. 26.—There is nothing new from the fierce vendetta that is being waged between the Hatfield and McCoy factions in Pike county, Kentucky, and Logan county, West Virginia. The scenes are now in Logan county, a sparsely settled district, entirely without railroad or telegraph facilities, and with only a tri-weekly mail, consequently all news of a general character is brought by a special courier. Some Pike county people were here to-day and purchased and shipped sixteen Winchester rifles, 38 and 44-caliber, having purchased all that were to be had at our hardware stores.

It is also a known fact that a Hatfield party was here only a day or so ago and purchased $10 worth of ammunition. This, coupled with the fact that the county judge and county attorney of Pike county have gone to Frankfort in quest of arms, looks very much like the war is on in earnest, and that the wilds of West Virginia will ring with music during the coming week. Almost everybody is up in arms in the two counties named above, and the excitement increases daily. There is big fun ahead.

Murder at an Indiana Dance.

TIPTON, Ind., Jan. 26.—An unprovoked murder was committed a few evenings since in the northeastern part of this county. A dance was being held at the residence of Goodson Porter, and among those present were two young men named Date Garris and W. Reeder, between whom a grudge of several months' standing existed. During the evening Garris, Reeder and several other young people were conversing in a group, when Garris struck Reeder a terrible blow over the right ear with a long, heavy bluing bottle, filled with water to increase its weight. The blow crushed Reeder's skull like an eggshell and felled him insensible to the floor. He was at once removed to his home where he died a few hours later. The authorities were not notified of the tragedy until Garris had made his escape, and thus far he has succeeded in eluding the officers, who are in pursuit.

A Proposed $35,000,000 Road.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 26.—The Duluth, Northwestern & Winnipeg company, with a capital of $35,000,000, has been incorporated. The proposed line runs from Duluth to Grand Rapids on the upper Mississippi, to which point it will probably be built this season, and from there to the Manitoba border, and to a point on the Red river between the Northern Pacific at Fargo and the Manitoba road at Crookston. It will make an eastern connection with the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road.

Two Grand Army Charters Revoked.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—Yesterday the council of administration of the state department of the Grand Army revoked the charters of the posts at Logansport and South Bend. The trouble arose from the Indianapolis faction of the Women's Auxiliary Relief corps securing recognition from the National encampment. The suspended posts have charged the state department officers with using undue influence in bringing this about.

Thirty-Three Years a Fugitive.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Jan. 26.—Richard Cassiboon has just been arrested for a crime committed thirty-three years ago. He killed William Hyde while the latter was interfering in a quarrel between Cassiboon and his wife. He got off with a short sentence of imprisonment, but broke jail and has been a fugitive from justice ever since.

National Poultry Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—The National Poultry association's session yesterday was devoted to the revision of the standard of excellency which is subject to amendment only every five years. The old standard was adopted.

Mysterious Disappearance.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 26.—Following closely upon the flight of George Lict, the disappearing treasurer of the German Presbyterian church, is the disappearance of Tom M. McBride. He left his home on Gallia street Thursday evening to go to a grocery near by, where he purchased some provisions and left them to be called for on his return home, and has not been seen since. His wife and children are distracted with grief, and fears of suicide are entertained. He is thirty-eight years of age, lately taught school at Mount Joy, this county, but has for some time been out of employment.

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DARING AND SUFFERING.

A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragic Episode of the Civil War.

BY WILLIAM PITTENGER

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CHAPTER XXII.

HEROISM ON THE SCAFFOLD.

The cemetery is beautifully located and finely kept. The scaffold had been built in a little wood at the southeastern side of the yard, then outside, but since included in its boundaries. A monument to the Confederate dead had since been erected in this cemetery, and a large portion of land deeded by the cemetery association for their burial, and it was at the edge of this plot that the great tragedy took place. No element of melancholy horror was omitted. A shallow trench had been already dug within a few feet of the long and hideous scaffold, so that the men as they drove up could look upon their own open grave. The scaffold, which had just been completed, consisted of a single long beam extending from one tree to another, to which the ropes were attached, and a narrow platform of loose plank extending under this, so arranged that the knocking out of props would cause it to fall. A considerable number of spectators were present, but not nearly so many as attended the execution of Andrews—no general gathering of the citizens being permitted—indeed the preparations had been carried on as secretly as possible.

Capt. Fuller, who had chased the men on the cars and attended the trial at Knoxville, was here also to see the end. He had been moved to come by a promise which he as a Mason had made to Ross, that he would mark the spot of his burial, and notify his father, in Ohio. He was faithful to his promise, though the notification, owing to the policy of the Confederate war department, could not be made until the close of the war.

Our comrades mounted the scaffold by means of steps from behind, and then stood, all seven, side by side, with the ropes dangling beside them. At the foot of the steps Fuller shook hands with Ross, for whom he declares he had come to feel a deep friendship. The clergymen, with their souls in indignant protest against the manner of death, had not accompanied the procession. There was no help, and in a few moments death in its most awful form was to come.

Yet the bravery of the seven was such as to command the admiration even of their foes. Capt. Fuller had attended many military executions during the war, for such things were fearfully frequent on the Confederate side; yet he says that he never saw men die as bravely as these. With uncovered faces they looked steadily and serenely on the surrounding foe. But they were not to die without a word of testimony that should be long remembered, and which to some hearts then present seemed the death knell of the Confederacy.

Wilson was their spokesman. He asked permission to say a word before death, and it was freely accorded. Possibly the surrounding hundreds expected to hear some word of pleading or confession—some solution of what still seemed mysterious in the great raid. But if so they were mistaken. I have received an account of this address from more than a score of persons who were present—soldiers, citizens and negroes—and it made the same impression on all. Wilson was a born orator, and he now spoke with marvelous skill and persuasive eloquence. He had conquered fear and banished all resentment: and his calm and dispassionate earnestness was such as became a man on the threshold of another world.

THE SPEECH OF WILSON ON THE SCAFFOLD.

He began by telling them that though he was condemned to death as a spy, he was no spy, but simply a soldier in the performance of duty; he said he did not regret dying for his country, for that was a soldier's duty, but only the manner of death, which was unbecoming to a soldier. Even those who condemned them well knew that they were not spies; then he [illegible] question, he declared that he had no hard feelings toward the south or her people, with whom he had long been well acquainted; that they were generous and brave; he knew they were fighting for what they believed to be right, but they were terribly deceived. Their leaders had not permitted them to know the facts in the case, and they were bringing ruin and destruction upon their section of the nation for a mere delusion. He declared that the people of the north loved the whole nation and the flag, and were fighting to uphold them, not to do any injury to the south, and that when victory came the south would reap the benefit as well as the north. The guilt of the war would rest upon those who had misled the southern people, and induced them to engage in a causeless and hopeless rebellion. He told them that all whose lives were spared for [illegible] a short time would regret the part they had taken in this rebellion, and that the old Union would yet be restored, and the flag of our common country wave over the very ground occupied by this scaffold.

There were tears coursing rapidly down the cheeks of many Confederate soldiers; the emotion of a number of negroes who were a long way off, yet in easy hearing of the trumpet like voice, was almost uncontrollable. One of them said to Capt. Sarrat two years after, "Massa, if that man had only spoke a few minutes longer they could never have hung him in the world." A rebel officer was heard to mutter, "Why don't they stop him? What do they allow such talk for?" But it was not so easy to stop a dying man, whose words were so kind and persuasive, and whose eloquence was of that highest type which throws a spell over friend and enemy.

So the tide of truthful speech flowed on till many of the poor men in the rebel ranks heard for the first time the full arraignment of their own guilty government with a clearness which carried conviction, and then with the bold prophecy of coming triumph for the glorious cause—a prospect which seemed to lift the speaker above all fear of his own death—the hero closed, giving the sign for the deed of shame—dying with this glorious prediction on his lips!

No coffins had been provided. As soon as life was pronounced extinct the bodies were laid in the shallow trench, just wide enough for their length, and long enough for all the seven to lie close together—a brotherhood in death as they had been in life. Here the earth was filled in, and they remained till, at the close of the war, the national government removed their bodies to an honored spot in the beautiful national cemetery at Chattanooga. A monument should mark both this spot and that in Atlanta, where heroism in death shone so brightly.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CONVERSION AND RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Those who remained in prison suffered scarcely less than their comrades. The bitterness of death was upon us also. We did not think that vengeance would stop with those who had fallen. The hope we had so long cherished was overturned at a blow. In Knoxville we had urged that all should be tried together, or that the sentence of one should stand for all. There was no reason for giving any preference to one over another, and no indication that such preference was to be given. But even if we had not believed that only a few days or hours of prison life lay between us and the scaffold, the parting from our loved friends, whose voices were yet lingering in our ears while they themselves had passed beyond the gates of death, was enough to break the stoutest heart. There were tears then in eyes that would not have quivered in the presence of any danger.

But I could not shed a tear. A cloud of burning heat rushed to my head, and fever seemed to scorch through every vein. For hours I scarcely could realize where I was or the loss that had been suffered. Every glance around the room, revealing the vacant places of friends, would bring our sorrow freshly upon us again. Grief for our comrades and apprehension for ourselves were inseparably blended. The suddenness of the shock by which we were separated seemed to reveal a spirit that forbade us to hope, while it was a terrible aggravation of the pain of parting. Thus the afternoon hours slowly drifted by under a shadow too dark for words. No one ventured as yet to speak of hope.

The first distraction in this terrible hour we owed to our friendly jailer. He asked us if we would like to be all put in one room.

We were eager for this privilege, and he brought over the eight who were in the front room and placed them with us. We were now fourteen, including Capt. Fry, of East Tennessee fame, who was placed with us. There would have been much to talk about in our separate experiences in Knoxville and Chattanooga at any other time, but now the thought of the lost swallowed up everything else.

At length some voice suggested—rather faintly at first, for only a few hours before it would have met keen ridicule—that it would be well for us to pray. The thought was warmly welcomed. Not the slightest objection was offered by any one, and we at once all knelt. One member of the party has lately told me that while he knelt with the rest, and was careful to say nothing to discourage us, yet he never led in prayer, or said anything to indicate that he had changed his life purpose. I did not notice the exception at the time, as every head was bowed and every face covered. Capt. Fry was first requested to lead us, which was peculiarly appropriate, as he had always maintained a consistent religious life, and now seemed to feel our great sorrow as if it were his own. He prayed with deep earnestness, strong sobs mingling with his fervent petitions. Then others led, and we continued until all but the one already alluded to had prayed in turn; then those who had prayed before began again. There seemed to be some help in simply telling our trouble. On my own part, I do not think that there was a great deal of faith, at least so far as temporal deliverance was concerned, but there came a calmness and a passing away of bitterness that was restful to our tired hearts. We besought God mainly that he would prepare us for the fate that seemed inevitable, and that as he had led us into great trials, he would in some manner sustain us there. We kept on praying with but short intervals till the sun went down. As twilight deepened into darkness—the emblem of our own lives—so our petitions grew more solemn. God seemed nearer than ever before. In the darkness it appeared easier to behold the heavenly light. We began to ask for deliverance in this world as well as in the hour of death, and to have [illegible] very faint and trembling [illegible] ented. Then little by little we [illegible] ness our purpose to live religious [illegible] while we were spared, whether it [illegible] was long or short. I do not know [illegible] ere was anything clear and [illegible] the way of conversion or such [illegible] on the part of any; but when it is remembered that in the forenoon we had amused ourselves by all kind of games, that profane words and jests were not uncommon, and that we would have been ashamed to speak of prayer or of religion in any way except as a mere theory, it will be seen that there was no slight alteration in us already. From that hour I date the birth of an immortal hope and a new purpose in life. And in this experience I am not solitary.

It is an interesting fact, which the rationalist may explain as he will, that from the time of that long prison prayer meeting—from early afternoon to midnight—the fortunes of our party began to improve. There were fearful trials still before us, not much inferior to any that we had passed; we long held our lives by the frailest thread; yet till the close of the war, though many perished around us, death did not claim another victim from our midst. We committed ourselves to the Lord, not expecting deliverance in this world; and in his boundless mercy he bestowed upon us all we asked, and far more than we had dared to hope.

Few things in our whole prison experience were more fearful than awakening the next morning. The chill light of a new day—the dispelling of dreams that may have been very pleasant, and have brought home vividly before us—always made the morning hour the most dreary of the day. But on this occasion we looked around and saw the places of our friends vacant, and all the great sorrow of our bereavement again rolled over us like the incoming of the sea.

But we wished to do something. A small Bible was borrowed from Mr. Turner when he came to bring our scanty breakfast—Mr. Thoer, who was always with him to see that he gave us no undue indulgence, did not object—and then we had reading, singing and prayer—nearly every one praying, so that it might rather be called a morning prayer meeting than "family worship," though the latter was the title used. We now resolved to continue this practice as long as our prison life lasted.

From this time forward we had religious exercises morning and evening, and found them a great consolation and support. They began and closed the day aright, and thus added sweetness to all its hours, supplying a subject or thought not bearing directly upon our own gloomy prospects, and thus enabling us to maintain better mental health. We always sung a hymn or two on these occasions. Indeed there was nearly as much singing as at Chattanooga, but of a far different and more inspiring character. Instead of "Nettie More," "Carrier Dove" and such harmless sentimentality, we sang "Rock of Ages," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and others of a pronounced spiritual cast. This greatly astonished the guards. They were given strict charge to watch us closely, with the statement that we were the most desperate characters in the whole United States: then to hear us sing Methodist hymns, and to know that we had prayers, morning and evening, was a contradiction they found it hard to reconcile. Soon the story of the heroic death of our comrades and our own religious bearing was noised about Atlanta, and no doubt there were many expressions which gave some ground for the bitter complaint of "sympathy" made afterward by the provost marshal in his report. But we cared comparatively little for this, of which, indeed, we then knew nothing. We had never expected to receive much help from the people outside, and would not have dared, for fear of treachery, to accept it if offered. But we wished to find that peace in believing that we had heard of Christians possessing. What would we not now have given for the counsels and assistance of a minister we could fully trust!

It is a delicate matter to speak of the beginning of one's own religious life—to say neither too much nor too little; but in the hope of guiding some other who is feeling after the truth, I will venture, using the light that twenty-five years have thrown back on those early days.

After the terrible 18th of June I am not conscious of any experience of a religious character for several days, except a profound and burning conviction that it is folly to wait for death before trying to be right with God. I might be sinful or wicked again, but the idea that the great business of life may safely be left to the last could influence me no more! Just how to be religious was a puzzle. I knew if I had a command to execute from an army officer I would do it, if in my power, no matter how difficult or dangerous; and I wished intensely that it was just as easy to be religious as to be a soldier. But there was the question of right feelings and right motives that did not seem to come into play very much in the army; for if a soldier did his duty, he was not apt to be asked how he felt about it; I had the belief that I must have joy and rapture in thinking of death, a readiness to shout God's praises which I did not feel; and for a time it seemed as if I could never reach a genuine conversion. I diligently read the Bible which we had borrowed, but while I enjoyed many things in it, little direct guidance for me was found.

I asked counsel of Capt. Fry, for whom I had the greatest esteem and respect. But it was so easy for him to believe that I thought his case must be very unlike my own. I also spoke to J. R. Porter, the only one of our number who had a clear religious faith, and seemed to be happy in it. His first answer was very striking. I asked how he felt about death. He thought that I referred to our worldly prospects, and answered that probably we would soon all be put to death. "But what is your feeling about death itself?" I continued. He said:

"I am not afraid to die, if it is God's will; I trust him now, and I expect to trust him to the last." He took my hand, and there was a steady light in his eye that made me believe every word he said. But when I asked him how he got such a faith he could only tell me that he went to a Methodist "mourners' bench" two years before and sought till he found it. This did me no good, for there was no such place accessible here.

In sore perplexity I read the Bible from day to day and prayed, taking my turn in praying aloud and reading with the others. At length I thought I began to see that trusting Christ meant something like taking his words and teachings for my guide, trying to do all that he commands, and leaving the result, while I did this, with him. This was not that sudden transformation that I had hoped, but I soon found that it opened up a good many things that I had never dreamed of. One of these seemed especially strange under the circumstances. I had yet but a slender hope of ever escaping from the prison except by the way of the scaffold. But in spite of the dark prospect the question came as an absolute test of my obedience, "Will you, if satisfied that it is God's will, be ready to give up the profession of law if you ever get home and go into the ministry?" The first and spontaneous reply was, "No!" I had studied law and meant to practice it if I ever got where law reigned. But at once the self response was clear, "What kind of obedience is this?" I saw that I was not sincere in proposing to enlist under Christ as my captain, unless I would really obey him. It would be a poor allegiance that stopped short with the things I wanted to do. For a long time I could not pass this point. The difficulty when communicated to my prison companions seemed utterly absurd. "Try to serve God in the prison, where you are," they said with a rough plausibility, "and don't bother about preaching, being a lawyer, or anything else, when you get out, for you never will get out." This seemed good advice, but it would not bring a serene mind or the victory over the fear of death which I so much desired. One after another of those in the prison found the comfort I lacked; and it was not till wearied and worn out with the struggle that I vowed if God would only give me his peace, I would serve him as sincerely in the prison or out of it as I had tried to serve my country, and in any way that he might direct. Oh! that this vow had been always more faithfully kept!

From this time I did have a steady conviction that I was on the Lord's side, and that I had a right to commit myself and my life to his keeping. The prison did not prove a palace; its discomforts were still felt keenly, and the prospect of death by the gallows did not appear more inviting. I would not have been the less ready to make any desperate venture for escape; but I had a hope which went beyond the prison and the scaffold—beyond any contingency of earthly fortune, while it did not take away any real earthly good.

We all remember with deep gratitude the Rev. George G. N. MacDonell, one of those who attended our comrades on the day of death. We did not see either of the clergymen then, or know who they were, or, indeed, that there was such attendance until long after. Whether Rev. Mr. Scott did visit us or not I am unable to state with positiveness. A minister came, and I was afterward told that his name was Scott, but he may have been another person, as I think this one was not a resident of the city. The interview in this latter case was unpleasant. The preacher had been brought in by our old jailer on the very natural presumption that persons who prayed and sung so much would like to meet a clergyman. He promised the officer of the guard that he would talk only about religion. But his first question built up an impassable barrier between us. He asked how we could be so wicked as to come down there and fight against the south and try to overturn their government? We had been trying to repent of our sins, but had not got so far as that particular one yet, and answered a little tartly by asking how he and his friends could be so wicked as to rebel against a good government. He answered by a reference to the north trying to overthrow slavery, and I asked him if it was possible that he, a minister, was an apologist for slavery! It happened that he was a zealous defender of the institution and very sensitive on this point; and so much noise was soon made in the discussion that the guard removed him. He did not come again.

But our interview and subsequent acquaintance with Rev. Mr. MacDonell was of a very different character, though it also opened unpromisingly. In his first prayer he petitioned very earnestly that our lives might be spared if consistent with the good of the Confederacy! This offended some of us, but the better opinion was that if sincere in his loyalty to the rebel authority, he could hardly have prayed differently. So kind was he to us afterward that some thought he might possibly be a Union man in real sentiments; but he has since assured me that he was not in the slightest degree, and that all he did for us was at the dictates of humanity and religion. We had a very pleasant interview. He gave us valuable counsel, and I felt it a great privilege to talk over religious questions with one so intelligent and sympathetic. When he left he promised to send us some books, and did not forget to promptly forward them. These we took good care of, read thoroughly to all in the room and then returned, asking for more. These he generally gave, and we thus continued till we had read nearly his whole library. Those only who know what a dreadful weariness it is to pass days without any definite employment can realize the great boon these good books bestowed on us. It made the prison room a veritable school; and in view of our religious efforts the character of the books was just what we would most have desired. I did not care, as in Knoxville, for law books, but the fact that many, though not all, of the minister's books were of a theological and religious cast only made them the more welcome. This Atlanta jail was my theological seminary!

[To be continued.]

DEATH OF "GRANDMA" GARFIELD.

The Mother of the Late President Garfield Joins the Great Majority.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—"Grandma" Garfield, the mother of the late President James A. Garfield, died at 5 o'clock this morning, at the home of Mrs. Garfield in Mentor. She has gradually been failing during the past two months, the result of old age.

Eighty-six years ago the 25th of last September, Eliza Ballou was born at the foot of Mount Monadnock, New Hampshire, and married Abram Garfield, of Watertown, Mass., in 1827, coming to Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1834, when her first child, Thomas Garfield, now of Grand Rapids, Mich., was six years of age. She was a woman of strong sense and spirits, and had a singular capacity for managing and educating children. Abram Garfield died when Tom, the eldest boy, was ten years old, leaving his widow with four children and a cabin in the woods. Her care and energy produced one of America's greatest public men, and carried the family in respectable poverty to the point where it could make its own way. James A. Garfield was her pride and joy, and she has aged rapidly from the day that Guiteau's bullet struck him down. Not until December 1 last, however, was she compelled to take to her bed. For several weeks past she has hourly made the plaintive remark that she wanted to see "Jimmy," as she always called her distinguished son.

Fishery Negotiations a Failure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—An Ottawa special says: Dispatches to the leading papers of the Dominion from Washington and Canadians returning from Washington are unanimous in stating that the fisheries' negotiations are now conceded by all, except by Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Charles Tupper and their assistants, to be a complete failure. The early intimations published as to the results of the conferences are fully confirmed. It is believed that in order to cover up the failure some sort of a recommendation will be made having the effect of indefinitely postponing the questions raised.

Slipped on the Ice.

RIPLEY, O., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Mary Tweed, an aged lady living on a farm about four miles east of this place, in attempting to leave the house this morning slipped on the icy step and broke her leg just below the hip joint.

A Coroner's Verdict.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 23.—The coroner's jury in the case of Robert Hamilton, rendered a verdict to the effect that he came to his death by blows on the head, inflicted by Peter Dowling.

Want Another Court.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.—The tally sheet cases came up this morning before Judge Pugh. An application for continuance was made but went over to this afternoon. Then an affidavit will be presented that Pugh is biased; that as chairman of the Republican executive he cooked testimony against Myers and others and is unfit to preside at the trial. Myers says this affidavit is intended to show Pugh that "they are onto him," and if he does not turn trial over to some other judge they'll follow up others that'll accomplish their purpose. Thurman appeared this morning and made a brief speech. The town is full of detectives following the tally sheeters and their friends.

Bank Cashier and Bookkeeper Gone.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Cashier Charles O'Brien, of the First National bank, of this city, and Bookkeeper E. E. Morse, are both missing today. They left town together Saturday afternoon. United States Bank Examiner B. S. W. Clark is in charge of the bank, and with the directors is making an effort to ascertain its condition. All information is refused, but it seems that O'Brien took $10,000 in securities with him. O'Brien has been gambling heavily of late, but was thought to be at least $8,000 ahead of the game. The total amount of the defalcation is placed at $200,000.

Another Meeting Attempted.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Socialists, in spite of the decision of the Socialistic council to heed the government prohibition of meetings in Trafalgar square, attempted to meet there Sunday. The leaders of the meeting, Hicks and Goff, succeeded in mounting the base of the Nelson monument and had harangued the crowd a few minutes when the police dislodged them. They were then urged to leave the square quietly, the police explaining that they had no disposition to deal harshly with them, but merely to obey their instructions; but the leaders flatly refused to budge and counseled their followers to do likewise. Hicks and Goff were then taken into custody and the crowd departed.

It Reaches the Pope at Last.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The copy of the constitution of the United States sent by President Cleveland to the pope was presented to Leo XIII. Saturday by a committee of American bishops and other Americans resident in Rome.

The presentation speech was made by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. The delegation then received the apostolic benediction, after which Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American college, presented the gift to the pope. The pontiff was greatly pleased, and after making a short address turned to Dr. O'Connell and said: "I desire you to make this known to your people. Describe the solemn manner in which I have received the gift of their president."

Female Socialist Shot.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Last evening at Havre, while Louise Michell, the female Socialist, was addressing an Anarchist meeting, a man in the audience named Lucas drew a revolver and fired at her twice, seriously wounding her about the head. The lobe of one ear was torn off by one of the shots. Great excitement immediately prevailed, and Lucas narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the angry mob. The police, however, interfered, and arrested Lucas, conveying him to a station and locked him up in safety.

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Fine Business Property,
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And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms.

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Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

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Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

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Restores the hair. Eradicates dandruff and promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. at Druggists.

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The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address

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I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

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FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
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SPRING BEDS,
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Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

CHOICE CityProperty.

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidy and steadily. I have a number o

Finely Located Lots AND Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of

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All kinds of sawed stone on hand or furnished on short notice at yard on Tremont street, opposite Kitchen's mill.

Quarries on line of C. L. & W. R. R Tippecanoe, Harrison Co., O.

General office, McLain's building, corner Main and Erie streets, Massillon, Ohio.

Watch Free! Agents Wanted.

$100 per month guaranteed Good Workers. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay postage and packing. Write us and we will prove what we say.

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WILLIAM B. GREENE, late Assistant Chief of the Western Division, U. S. Pension Office, is now engaged in the prosecution of **pension** and all other **soldier claims.**

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West Side of Canal Main Street,

LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Meat

Finest and Cheapest

MEAT FLAVORING STOCK

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Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces,

Annual sales 8,000,000 jars

Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue across label.

To be had of all storekeepers, grocers, and druggists.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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THE METROPOLIS.

The Recollections of a Glorious Dinner

AT THE CAFE SAVERIN, AS JOTTED DOWN IN THE MURRAY HILL HOTEL.

Canvas Back and Terrapin, Liveried Lackies, and Tigers. Only $9.50 for Three, in a Palace of Marble and Onyx.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL,
NEW YORK, January 15, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—It is well known that New York, in January can be, and usually is, the most remarkably disagreeable place in the matter of weather that can well be placed in the market, and this occasion is no exception to the rule, for we have a driving rain, cold and wet to the last bearable degree, that leaves no choice in getting around, and yet what a waste of time it would be to remain stationary, where there is so much new to be seen and learned. Yesterday was an exception in the way of overhead weather, but unfortunately none of us were going that way. Under foot it was muddy and sloppy, and yet so sunny above, that it made brisk trade in the shiners' Exchange, for who, on Broadway, would long be guilty of muddy boots, while the sun shone so brightly, albeit coldly? But to-day even the inducements set forth in numerous church pamphlets scattered over the writing tables, are not sufficient to draw us forth. We will live on the memory of our dinner at the Cafe Saverin, which it was the purpose of this note to tell you of.

Why did we go there, it may be asked, when such a bountiful and choice repast is to be had here? Because, you see, we live here on the European plan, which consists in using a room, the letter heads and the glory, and in getting our dinners at cheaper places wherever we may be down town. So we went to the Saverin, where a very quiet modest dinner for three of us cost us but $9.50, and even then we longed for one portion of canvas-back at $4.00 per portion. The wife said there was no sense in it; to me it seemed more a matter of dollars than cents.

The new Equitable building on lower Broadway nears completion, and is said to be the finest building on this side of the water, the company having just expended three millions in improvements. At noon I was asked there to lunch, the building being fitted for offices, and having two restaurants for the accommodation of its legal and capitalistic tenants.

The area as you enter, is magnificent in its proportions and beauty, each massive column around the sides having for its base and cap a solid block of the purest Mexican onyx, the walls of marble, and all else in harmony. The stairway balusters are say eight inches square in the smallest part, and all of onyx, and over the arched entrance to the new portion is a mosaic picture from ancient mythology, composed entirely of inlaid work, the material being rare stones of every class, no one piece being more than one half inch square, and the finest shading being in hair lines of darker gems. This work of art is probably thirty feet across the base, and ten feet high in the center, being semi-circular in shape, and is said to have cost about fifteen thousand dollars.

To the right you enter the restaurant for gentlemen, and for once the occupants are of that class, and not a parody on the word. Here the brokers of neighboring Wall street and of the Exchange, rush in for lunch. The legal lights of the country and the men whose names are familiar to every reader of the American press. And what a thrill passes down one's spine as you step through the door—almost enough to bring to mind the chills that erstwhile shake the clothes off the inhabitants of the west districts of canal covered Ohio. Here is a room perhaps two hundred feet square; the floor of pure white Italian marble, and no spot on it; the counters, etc., at one end, of the same material, and brightly polished brass trimmings. Window and door casings of the same beautiful polished onyx, and two rows of pillars supporting the ceiling which is frescoed in delicate white and sky-blue. These pillars are at intervals of say forty feet, and they are round, being at least three feet in diameter, and once more the onyx is used in the entire pillar, and oh, the royal beauty of the thing! The only wood to be seen is the antique oak of the tables and chairs, and there is a rush for each of these as soon as it is vacated. Here sit three fellows who talk earnestly through their cigar smoke. Having finished their lunch, they are planning the wreck of the H. & K. railroad,—not planning to wreck it by ties across the track—not that kind of wreckers—but by means of its stock. They will toss it on their horns or claw it to pieces; which are they, we wonder, "bulls or bears?" Perhaps the morning papers will tell us in head lines.

Across the hall is the bar and cigar stand, said to be the same in its regal appointments. Of this I can't speak personally, or at least I would rather not. As we pass out toward William street, we notice an out-and-out English house-man in full suit of livery, including three rows of brass buttons down his un-"wrinkled front," at the foot of the stairway leading to the "Cafe Saverin," and the man is a guard. "All ye who enter here," he says in his silent dignity, "must be accompanied by ladies." With an over-powering desire to see this room, I keep the appointment made earlier in the day to meet the wife up town for dinner at 5, but instead of dining there, we board the handy elevated, and in fifteen minutes after meeting, are down again, and this time I am admitted. And here let me record that for once this wife kept the appointment to the minute, I believe it was because she and the school girl cousin, who accompanied us, wanted my approval on a fur coat, and my pocketbook, reduced from $165 to $100, was ever such a bargain—could not let that slip.

As we enter this marvelous result of architectural art, the exclamations of delight prove to the dignified attendant that we are "from the green—greenies." Here the room is perhaps seventy-five feet by one hundred and fifty feet. The entire wall is French mirror; the light is a profusion of the electric arc, shaded by cut glass globes; the windows at one end are draped with the finest silk and lace; the carpet is the most beautiful ecru velvet, shaded with delicate violet flowers; the chairs are polished maple arm chairs upholstered, in the same pattern as the carpet, and each one could not have cost less than thirty or forty dollars. Delicate vines carved and wrought in brass, hang in front of the mirrors, and the ceiling frescoed so very delicately. Each of us has traveled far and been in many places, and the verdict of each is the same—that this is the most beautiful room we have ever seen. Alas! my none too fluent pen will not describe it; imagine it if you can—your imagination cannot carry you too far. Where do the fellows hang their coats? think I. The question is solved as a little tiger, composed mostly of brass buttons and plug hat, comes and takes the things off down a half-concealed stairway, and at the same time two lovely French maids ask the ladies if they shall take their wraps and assist them off. They seem ladies themselves, so quiet and gentle are their manners. Our waiters are dressed in the full suit of the French servant; i. e., brown broadcloth swallow-tail, with a buff striped vest, and a trifle more attentive and with less of a tip-expecting air than any other I have ever seen. Withal, the room was a symphony, and the dinner is like the memory of a dream. If this after-breakfast letter interests you, the experience will far exceed it in interest when you try it personally. The decorations alone in this room cost over $25,000.

Yours,
MEDAE BRAND.

GOOD BOYS AND GIRLS,

Who Were Present Every Day.

The following pupils in the public schools were present and punctual every half day of the term ending December 23, 1887:

High School.—Flora Fetzer, Mattie Mong, Mary Ellis, Anna Brown, Clara Dietrick, Emma James, Francis Loew, Mary Lyon, Mary Reay, Hattie Snyder, Nellie Walker, Edwin Bayliss, William Lipps, Orlando Volkmor, Willard Bayliss, Rush Miller, William Rigdon, Harry Snyder, Charles Mong, William Seaman.

Grammar.—Ida Gove, Ella Yost, Lillian Bayliss, Walter Allman, Albert Crone, Albert Shaidnagle, Elmer Volkmor, Gertie Rigdon, Grace Weidler, Harry Weiler, Albert Boerner, Frank Gise, Clarence Capion, Louisa Keister, Thorne Dillon, Robert Gise, Edward Hickox, Charles Stelling, Charles Sibila, Edward White, Helen Smith, Bertha Snyder, Harry Haring, Nellie Evans, Lula Keller, Milo Alden, Anna Fetzer, Frank Miller, Henry Shafer, Ella Wetter, Philip Sonnhalter, Frankie Clay, Minnie Corey, Minnie Miller, Nellie Porter, Mary Porter, Neva Wendling, Lizzie Austin, Mary Crawford, Maggie Cosier, Florence Ralston.

Secondary.—Edith Pille, Clara Miller, Arthur Biddle, John Shaidnagle, Leo Snyder, William Klein, Eugene Hahn, Walter Snyder, Peter Buchecker, Tyrone Myers, Lillie Snyder, Annie Thomas, Norman Snyder, Charles Klein, Bessie Allman Minnie Gise, Susie Shearer, Lizzie Zink, Augusta Fasnacht, Lillie Wagner, Lizzie Reese. Ida White, Charles Capion, Albert Boerngen, Clarence Shafer, Dora Hardgrove, Daisy Keller, Lillie Lutz, Rodney Howald, Minnie Happoldt, John Mader, Clara Morris, Ida Fielberth, Anna Klein, Rebecca Brunny, Richard Austin, Minnie Felix, Ruth Jones, Ella Jordy, Mary Lipp, Cora Weible, John Holander, Andrew Krennerick, Henry Kriyer, Howard Schnerle, Charles Leu, Frank Ritter, Laura Arter, Emelia Feicht, Christina Grant, Lillie Norton, Clara Pflug, Beryl Ritter, Mabel Suhr, Pearl Jacoby, Lula Simpson, Anna Stroble. Irene Seeley, Melina Feicht.

Primary—M. Boerner, Emma Crookston, Minnie Rohr, Edward Geis, Elma Snyder, Anna Shearer, Lillie White, Maggie Boerner, Charles Weller, Marry White, Grace Allman, Edna Miller, Alvin Schott, Freddie Schwartz, Stella Marr, Hannah Jones, May Brown, Emil Berger. Charles Essinger, Harry Foltz, Clarence Hinderer, Albert Loew, Charles Schaufele, Arthur Sailer, Willie Wiseman, Bessie Brennaman, Jennie Haring, Mary Haring, Lulu Kettering, Florence Lipps, Vesta Shoemaker, Grace Shoemaker, Lillie Schafer, Zoe Wiseman, Grace Brown, Clara Spuhler, Stella Strobel, Edith Schackert, Joseph Blacker, Charles Crawford, William Morris, Edward Pitz, William Burd, Evan Wilson, Minnie Firkins, Sadie Greene, Anna Moore, Laura Pitz, Etta Wagner, Willie Alden, Charles Blumenschein, Frank Borden, Charles Evans, Eddie Giltz, Alfred Griswold, Per Lee Jordy, Chester Kilway, John Moore, John Niswander, May Brown, Minnie Kennerick, Kittie Cosier, Mamie Koontz, Edith Ray, Clarence Mauger, Willie Kale, John Kracker. Minnie Berg, Maggie Fetzer, Katie Diefebacher, Mamie Fetzer, Ada Kennedy, Per Lee Keller, Frank Seifer, Walter Seifer, Aloah Zimmer, Mont Rutter, Willie Martin, Charles Clause, Harry Hays, Clyde Wetzel, Charles Diller, Paul Smith. Frances Shriver, Deanie Minnick, Edna Suhr, Lizzie Arter, Edith Madder.

Libbie Hocking and Willie Yohey would have had perfect records in attendance had they not been required by the school authorties to remain at home on account of sickness in the family.

E. A. JONES, Sup't.

rublic School Report.

The following report shows the enrollment, and attendance of pupils in the Massillon Public Schools for the term ending Dec. 23, 1887.

Entire enrollment	1535
Average number belonging	1388
Average daily attendance	1281
Number present every half day	221
Number punctual every half day	209
Cases of tardiness	381

The enrollment was among distributed the several departments as follows:

High school, 90; grammar grades, 339; secondary, 333; primary, 773.

Number of teachers employed, including special teachers of German and penmanship and the superintendent, 31.

E. A. JONES, Supt.

THE LEAP YEAR PARTY.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SOCIAL SEASON.

Music, Flowers, Dancing, Fair Women and Brave Men.

What timid male heart has not beat restively for weeks in the hope that its owner would be numbered in the leap year dancing party, concerning which all were kept in a delightful state of uncertainty until the obsequious and elegant Mr. John Allen drew the portals and admitted the invited throng into the Hotel Conrad last night.

Who were there? Everybody was there. It was the jolliest, the largest, and the best managed party held in Massillon since—let's not be ungallant, four long years ago. This time, promptly at half past 8, dancing began. Possibly the promptness which characterized the guests might have been construed as a very delicate reflection upon the fair creatures, whose privilege to invite occurs only every four years, but more probably it was the eagerness to enjoy the unknown pleasures which were in waiting. It seemed as though the entire hotel had been given up for the occasion. There were extra dressing rooms, the parlors were thrown open, and there were cards about, to attract any who might feel so inclined, there were servants on every side to do one's bidding. In one corner of the hall, a well of lemonade was almost lost to view in a mass of evergreen. In the dining room, the fourteen tables were each very prettily trimmed with smilax and posies; but the prettiest posies were the ladies who with one purpose united in making as pleasant an evening for all concerned as could possibly be desired.

Very many handsome gowns were worn, but in this respect more elaborate hops have been held. As it was an evening for woman to play man's part, it remained for him to prink and decorate. For the most part, these giddy persons were symphonies in black, but here and there the eye could pick out a man on whom sweet simplicity was not his only charm. Many of them had been laden down with huge bouquets, every one had at least a rose or carnation in his button hole. A few languidly handled fans attached to their coats by gogeous-hued ribbons. They all made frantic efforts to appear at ease under the new order of things, to sit down before ladies as though without concern, but under a strict construction of leap year law, many were the breaks that were made last night.

At 11 o'clock the dining room was thrown open, and Mr. Vincent, whose arrangements were admirable, was able to seat every one at once. It would have been impossible to have served such a large number more quickly, and quite out of the question to have furnished more tempting refreshments. It was fully midnight before dancing was resumed, and it then continued until 2 o'clock. The music, under the direction of Prof. Baer, was complimented by all.

It is to Miss Russell and Miss Wales that thanks are due for organizing this affair, and also to Miss Gillespie and Mrs. Thornburgh who, with the above, had charge of the floor.

Those present from other cities were: Miss Gaston and Miss Hughes, of Indianapolis; Miss Klein, of Cleveland; Miss Burry, of New Philadelphia; Mrs. Harry French, Miss Trout, Miss Patton, Mr. and Mrs George B. Frease, and Messrs. Ed. Raff, Ralph Ambler, Harry Frease, and Sam. Roberts, of Canton; Messrs Horace M. Houser and Fletcher Foster, of Akron, and Mr. Huntington Brown, of Mansfield.

One Term for Office Holders.

MR EDITOR:—The New York Herald, speaking of Mayor Hewitt, says: "His administration has been straightforward and business-like, and as far as political pulls are concerned, he is the hardest kind of a man to handle.

"He said the other day that he didn't care a rap about his political future, and would do his work as though there were no such thing as a political future."

And so, not caring about his "political future," conducts his official business as mayor in a "straightforward and business-like" manner; or, rather, he chooses to to do his duty as mayor unreservedly and conscientiously, and let the consequences take care of themselves. Conversely, did he care for his political future would he be less straightforward and business-like?

Mr. Hewitt, perhaps, has a care for his political future, but being a high-minded, honorable man, will not be swerved from his line of official duty by any hankering for future office; and it is his way of expressing his determination of doing his whole duty, and so far he has the reputation of having been a model mayor.

But how few office holders have his honesty and singleness of purpose. For with far too many, as soon as an official position has been secured, then their greater anxiety seems to be for their own political future, rather than that of doing their duty as conscientious servants of the people; and by means of cliques, rings, and political machinery fasten themselves on the body politic.

Thus the land has become full of political aspirants, politicians and political bosses, keeping the country in an uproar, mainly for the gratification of their own selfish aims.

It being so, how would it do to limit public officials to a single term? It might more than tend to counteract the disease of demagogism, and political corruption, and ruffianism with which the whole country has become infected, and is fraught with far more danger to American institutions than all the howlings of crazy anarchists. The office then might seek the man, and not the man seek the office.

***

A MAD MAN.

THE STORY OF ONE SUNDAY.

When Mr. Pepper Visited the Places of Liquid Refreshment.

If there ever was a mad man, that man is Henry Vogt, and the public will surely sympathize with him and his woes.

Everybody knows that up to a few days ago, Officer John Pepper was temporarily an ordinary citizen, privileged to go, and see what he liked. Well, one Sunday evening Officer John decided that he would like to take a stroll and visit the places of liquid refreshment, which, popular report says, can be entered through the rear door on Sunday. And "he gaed and he gaed," as the story book says, until he met Dan Kitchen, and he told Daniel that it was a fine evening for walking, so together "they gaed and they gaed;" they dropped in here and they dropped in there, and in the language of the street, "they saw the elephant."

But to Mr. Pepper, it was a matter of strictly business. He went and he saw. So did Mr. Kitchen. At every place they were treated with becoming distinction, and they paid for the distinction. The liquid refreshment retailers will pay for the distinction in due season.

And after Mr. Pepper and Mr. Kitchen had called upon a dozen of these places, more or less, they departed for their several homes, and peace prevailed.

However, as stated before, Mr. Pepper had gone merely as a matter of business. He was a chiel among 'em takin' notes. And as the dime novel remarks, "the day of reckoning is at hand."

Mr. Pepper, now the honorably re-instated Officer Pepper, visited Justice Rogers last night, and entered a complaint against Henry Vogt, a grocery and saloon keeper of the fourth ward, for keeping open on Sunday. The hearing has been set for the 26th. Mr. Kitchen will be a witness. Therefore is Mr. Vogt mad. Very mad.

And, moreover, it is surmised that all the other saloon keepers are shaking in their boots, each being fearfully expectant that his turn will be next.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.

They Should be Moved to the Bonfield Farm.

Secretary Niesz, of the Agricultural Society has a two-column interview in the Canton Repository upon the subject of the removal or enlargement of the fair grounds. The secretary is at present straddling a very sharp fence, and it is impossible to determine whether he favors the removal of the grounds to the Bonfield farm, which is on the Massillon road, or desires the present grounds to be enlarged. However, he gives figures which are interesting and instructive. He says that the present grounds are worth $35,000, and that a sufficiently large tract on the Bonfield farm will cost about $12,000. He, moreover, says that the fences and sheds on the present grounds must soon be replaced. Now upon excellent authority, this paper can state that to enlarge the present grounds and build the bridges required, $50,000 in cash must be spent. If, on the other hand, the present grounds are sold for $35,000 and the Bonfield tract purchased for $12,000, there will be a cash balance of $23,000 with which to erect buildings and make improvements. Which is the wiser plan? The Bonfield farm is admirably located, and can be made accessible by railroad, and is in just the right spot to accommodate the thousands of patrons who visit the fair from the west end.

Don't

let that cold of your's run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh, or into pneumonia, or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting; pneumonia is dangerous; consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy, and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead. All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 5cents. Ask any druggist,

A Reason For All Things.

"Why do you fill up your paper with such nonsense as this?", he said to the editor: 'John Smith, of Pugville, is in town calling on his many friends.'"

Just then the office-boy poked his head in the door and said. "Mr. Smith, of Pugville, wants fifty extry papers."

"That's why," explained the astute editor.—Harper's Bazar.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co, 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

Thirty six cases of typhoid fever have occurred recently in the State prison at Jackson, Mich. A sanitary expert says the disease was brought from Minneapolis in a consignment of flour.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets possess powerful potency, pass painlessly promote physical prosperity.

The forty-seven Arabs who arrived at New York some time ago, have been declared paupers by Collector Magone and will be sent home.

That is gold which is worth gold. Health is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold anp let it remain to irritat the lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Baltzly for chronic case or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take.

A mule over sixty years old is owned by Aunt Nancy Honaker, of Laynesville, Ky. It came from Virginia over sixty years ago, and still earns its living under the saddle and before a buggy.

In all cases of neuralgia there are certain localities where pain is more intense—these are called the "pain ul points." Rub the "painful points" thoroughly, when afflicted with this disease, with Salvation Oil, the great pain annihilator. Price 25 cents a bottle.

As between the dude and his cane at this writing the cane seems to have a trifle the best of it in the shape of head.

No Cold Feet.

Send one dollar in currency, with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles for rheumatism, cold feet and bad circulation. They are the most powerful made in the world The wearer feels the warmth, life and revitalization in three minutes after putting them on. Sent by return mail upon receipt of price. Send your address for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Write us full particulars of difficulties.

Our Magnetic Kidney Belts for gentlemen will positively cure the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, torpid liver, seminal emissions, impotency, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, hernia or rupture, piles etc. Consultation free. Price of Belt with Magnetic Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or by return mail upon receipt of price Send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Send for circulars, order direct.

NOTE.—The above described Belt with Insoles is warranted to positively cure chronic cases of seminal emissions and impotency, or money refunded, even after one year's trial.

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO., 134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important embassy to man" Therefore any periodical or book in the world may be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain—of itself about the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly, 16 pp; $1.00 a year. Wm. C. Conant, 34 Bond street, New York

A London firm has received an order from the Russian government for the construction of a fleet of hot air balloons They are to be made of asbestos and will be capable of carrying six men. They will cost £500 each.

Bleeding nostrils. I have been afflicted with catarrh for over ten years—frequently my nose would bleed and leave the nostrils in a dry, inflamed condition, with constant soreness. I experienced relief after the first trial of Ely's Cream Balm. It is the best of a great many remedies I have tried, and I can fully recommend it.—E. Gill, Madison, Ohio, editor of The Index.

I have used Ely's Cream Balm for dry catarrh (to which every Eastern person is subject who comes to live in a high altitude). It has proven a cure in my case.—B. F. M. Weeks, Denver, Col.

The Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, Pa., has notified its 12,000 employes, mill men and miners, of a ten per cent. reduction in wages to take effect February 1.

One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

He said he had heard that there was an end to all things—but there seemed to be none to his cough. He changed his mind two days later, after using only one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

The decline in the exportation of pork and the drought of last summer have thrown upon the market at Indianapolis, Ind., 31,500,000 pounds of meat which awaits demand for shipment.

There is no denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. Its wonderful cures in all stomach, kidney and liver troubles has brought out many imitations. It restores debilitated nerve tissues, restores the force lost by sickness, mental work or excessive use of liquor, opium and tobacco. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine at 50 cents a bottle.

The great popularity and success of Salvation Oil, the great pain destroyer, has made it a target for counterfeiters. Beware of imitations. Price 25 cents a bottle.

BRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store

A circular has been issued at Havana which orders that on and after June 1 no other weights or measures than the metric system shall be used.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.D.,
181 Pearl st., New York. 23 6m

How To Select a Wife.

Good health, good morals, good sense and good temper, are the four essentials for a good wife. These are the indispensables. After them come the minor advantages of good looks, accomplishments, family position, etc. With the first four, married life will be comfortable and happy. Lacking either, it will be in more or less degree a failure. Upon good health depends largely good temper and good looks, and to some extent good sense also, as the best mind must be affected more or less by the weaknesses and whims attendant on frail health. If she is troubled with debilitating female weaknesses, buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will cure her.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

Both branches of the Legislature of Washington Territory have re-enacted the woman suffrage law, but exempted women from jury duty.

John Sellers, an old farmer near New Philadelphia, Ohio, who died the other day, had a remarkable crop of hair and a very long beard. This was because he had never shaved or had his hair cut, thinking, as he said, that it was interferring with the provisions of nature for a man to cut or even trim his hair.—New York Sun.

An authentic denial is made that the nomination for quarantine commissioner of New York nas been tendered to Colonel Grant or any other person.

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a limited time given away. The offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchetis, or any affections of the throat chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z.T. Baltzly's drug Store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles $1

The grand jury in Carroll county has reported eighteen indictments charging contractors with fraud in connection with the building of the new court house John H. Werner, a Canton carpet dealer, is among the number indicted.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-y fr Crawfordsville, Ind.

Mr. George Gantz is showing about town samples of black-band iron ore taken from a fourteen-foot vein on his farm. Gentlemen from Wheeling, Massillon, Youngstown and New Philadelphia have come here to look over the field. It is said to be good black-band ore.—Carroll Chronicle.

Found at Last.

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medecine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morganthaler & Hiester, druggists, Massillon, O.

51—1y

HARDWARE.

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selectio of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

The new books offered as premiums to subscribers to THE INDEPENDENT have just been received.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
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THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

MASSILLON.

To manufacturers, Massillon offers the shipping facilities afforded by four lines of railroads, touching eleven terminal points, the Ohio canal, and the facilities for the transaction of business offered by two telegraph companies, three express companies and a telephone company. Its natural advantages are great coal mines, stone quarries furnishing building stone and sand for either glass or iron furnaces, and beds of clay for building brick and fire brick. It has good schools, churches, plenty of amusements and social advantages, making it a pleasant place of residence.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger.
Coroner, George B. Cock.
Recorder, J. E. Dougherty.
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.
Auditor, Patrick Manley.
Clerk of Court, John McGregor.
Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Rodney Maley.
Probate Judge. J. P. Fawcett.
Commissioners, J. W. Wearstler, Alonzo Smith and C. F. Laiblin.
Surveyor, R. Z. Wise.

City of Massillon.

Mayor, Josiah Frantz.
Marshal, Adam Wendling.
Solicitor, Otto E. Young.
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz.
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1888.

Westward the fair grounds must go!

Buy Massillon products. Also advertise them.

Is Sunday liquor selling a tolerated nuisance?

Who can remember when the board of health last had a meeting?

The Miners' Association objects to Andrew Roy for chief mine inspector

That ordinance proposed by a park commissioner, to keep dogs out of the parks, has not yet been presented for passage.

The Carroll Chronicle, too, has printed Col. W. A. Taylor's untruthful report of the prices obtained for wool for a half century.

With good coal gas and both arc and incandescent electric light circuits, Massillon is as well provided with modern illuminants as any city in the world.

People will be satisfied if they know that the Water Company intends to take advantage of all modern means to make the public supply clear.

While the laws against Sunday liquor selling stand unrepealed upon the statute books, those who are arrested, and pay the penalty, should not complain.

Grandma Garfield is dead! Honored on all sides, not alone as the mother of a great man, but as a representative of the highest type of American womanhood.

Allegheny is to have a centennial, Cincinnati is to have a centennial, Columbus is to have a centennial, Marietta is to have a centennial. And the public is patient!

It was not bad, on the part of the House of Representatives of refer the bill appropriating $150,000 to one A. de Baussel, to build an air ship, to the committee on ventilation.

Dr. Norvin Green is not in favor of a government telegraph. What a strange coincidence it would be if Jay Gould should also announce his antagonism to the proposition.

In Genda Springs, was born a boom for Ingalls. Ingalls the radical, Ingalls the genius, Ingalls the lion tail twisting Republican, who fairly quivers with real Republicanism. May you prosper, for few indeed, are they who could occupy the White House, with more distinction.

THE BALLOT OF THE FUTURE.

A peculiarly sensible and timely paper appears in Scribner's Magazine for February, entitled: "The Law and the Ballot." After commenting on the evils of the "machine," the writer, Joseph R. Bishop declares that "When we seek for the source of the power of the "machines" we find it always in their control of the money which is used in elections, and when we ask why they have the money, we find the original reason to have been that they were given it to meet the expense of printing and distributing the ballots. Why must they do this work? Simply because the State has neglected to make any provision for having it done.

"To this neglect of the State all the worst evils of our municipal, State, and national politics are so easily and surely traceable, that the first emotion of any inquirer who has gone to the bottom of the subject is one of astonishment that the neglect was not seen and remedied long ago."

Referring to the election laws of New York, as "a perfect Gibralter against any attempt to prevent an honest counting of the votes as cast," he continues and says:

"Every precaution has been taken by the State to protect the legal voter in the exercise of his franchise, to exclude all others from exercising it, but no provision whatever has been made for furnishing the ballots themselves. Not only is no provision made for the State to do the work of printing and distributing the ballots, but no authority whatever is given to anybody to do it. By what seems to be little less than a joke in legislation, minute directions are given in the law concerning the typography of the ballots which nobody is authorized to print. This work, which nobody has any authority to do, the political organizations have voluntarily undertaken."

Passing again to the "machines" whose fundamental object in raising funds was to defray the expense of printing the ballots, he argues that their power would be weakened by removing this necessity, and eventually the whole system of assessments would be abolished.

He describes a recent law passed in Michigan, providing for state ballots, and in detail outlines a plan which should be read by every legislator. In brief, the main suggestion is, that each state provide ballots, somewhat in this form:

State Ballot.

Governor	John Smith	Republican.	x
Governor	John Jones	Democrat.	
Governor	John Robinson	Prohibition.	
Governor	...	...	

Vote for one.

The whole system is as intelligent as it is needed and may Ohio soon adopt what must, in the nature of things, be the ballot of the future.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.

The gentle editor of the Alliance Leader observes that "the talk about changing the location of the Stark county fair to the Bonfield farm two miles west of Canton, is the talk either of fools or of persons who are prompted by selfish motives." Moreover this very opinionative individual asserts "there is not the necessity for a change of location that some westenders seem to imagine. The probability is that most of them have some personal scheme to carry out whereby they can put money in their purses." Clearly the Leader does not know what it is talking about.

There is no division of opinion, among intelligent persons, as to the necessity of a change of some sort. The motto may do in Alliance, "The man should fit the clothes, but not the clothes the man." Farther west, however, this is not a popular sentiment The county fairs have persisted in growing. Has The Leader man ever in his childhood's days grown a cucumber in a bottle? The result is interesting, but the cucumber, as a cucumber, is usually a failure. Well, the question at present, is, how to break the bottle in which the Stark county fairs have grown.

It will cost fifty thousand dollars to increase sufficiently the size of the present grounds, and the work will only have been commenced. If, on the other hand, the present grounds are sold, there will be a balance, after buying the Bonfield tract, of $23,000, with which to improve it. No one has any personal motives; at least, none are apparent.

The wail of a neighboring city is, "give us gas at a dollar a thousand!" May they get it.

The New York Sun may shine for all, but it is now shining through a ground glass globe. It ought to say what it means, and mean what it says, in talking about presidential candidates.

The Cramps of the United States will make a Zalinski gun for the Italian government, designed to throw a projectile, weighing six hundred pounds, four miles. One does not hear of any such contracts from the home government.

The committee on public ways is busy at Columbus, trying to decide how best we may get good roads. If the legislature will stick to the question until it is satisfactorily settled it will deserve to be immortalized.

The millenium will be two pegs nearer if Senator Alexander can compel the sleeping car companies to accept a modest dollar for the use of its berths and short blankets. And many an aching head will rejoice if he can make them keep the upper berths unlocked, when they are not in use.

The Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, of Portsmouth, will be a candidate for secretary of State, this fall. Mr. Ryan is one of the brightest of the younger Republicans of Ohio, and while he will not be given the nomination without a contest, he would certainly prove a strong head for the ticket.

If the police regulations are not permitted to become inoperative, their effect will be very beneficial. Next, the fire department needs a little regulating. The men are faithful and competent, but they have no facilities, and they have no rules, except such as they themselves have framed.

People will move into the Northwest, where, if not scalped by Indians, they are frozen to death, when they might just as well move to a more southern climate, and get just as good land, at as low a price. West Virginia, for instance, is covered with virgin forest, and yet it is surrounded on every side by populous States.

"Cutting the tariff rate will not reduce the surplus," says the Atlanta Constitution, and The Constitution also advertises that it will stand or fall on the Democratic platform. President Cleveland says that cutting the tariff rates will reduce the surplus, and he too is prepared to stand or fall on the Democratic platform. The question is, will The Constitution or the President do the falling?

THE ANONYMOUS CONTRIBUTOR.

An interesting pile of anonymous communications urging THE INDEPENDENT to open a crusade against houses where gambling is supposed to be going on and against other institutions, has just been consigned to the maws of a cannon stove. There are reformers and reformers, but what claim has he, to being a reformer, who with fawning cowardice, writes that his business interests will not permit him to honestly and freely come out in denunciation of a wrong, he knows to be a wrong. Of what account is his proffered support—moral support, of course, if THE INDEPENDENT should take up some of these unsupported charges and push them? It is quite a serious matter to publicly brand any man as a criminal, and one not to be undertaken, unless positive proofs are ready to sustain the charge.

THE INDEPENDENT is at all times willing to do its whole duty in such matters, but it does not need or care for the anonymous backing so freely offered. Nor does it acknowledge that it is its especial mission to crowd every evil-doer, because it "comes in the nature of its business." It is just as much the duty of "A Reformer," "Order Lover," and the host of unnamed saints, in their sphere, to condemn a sin against the public as it is a newspaper's. A newspaper's business interests are more directly affected by the sentiments of a community than any other; but, because they sometimes rise above sordid reasons, and grasp questions others dare not touch, the moral cowards presume to write that it is "their duty," and solely because they can sacrifice no interest. Oh, for the rarity of stiff back-bone!

SEMI-MONTHLY PAYS.

RUSSELL & CO.'S EMPLOYES PETITION

For More Frequent Pay Days, and Their Request, for Various Reasons is Denied.

After the law had been passed requiring manufacturers to make semi-monthly payments, when requested so to do by a majority of their employes, and in the absence of any understanding to the contrary, it was the intention of Mr. J. W. McClymonds, president of Russell & Company, to secure from the hands an agreement to accept monthly payments. But by some oversight this was not done on January 1. The reasons why it should be desirable to the firm to continue to pay once a month are obvious.

As it is now, one of the large departments of the office is devoted entirely to this work, and double the number of pay days would demand an increase in the clerical force, loss of time and inconvenience. In addition to these reasons, a system has been established for ascertaining, as nearly as possible, the exact cost of each part of the machinery manufactured. It has been so perfected that by quick reference, the detailed cost of each small or large piece made, is apparent at a glance. Should the number of pay days be changed, this system could not be maintained, though one of the most essential in a large business.

The consideration of these facts was what lead to the reply, given below, to the petition recently addressed to Mr. McClymonds, signed by perhaps one half of the number of employes in the works. The petition recites that by reason of monthly payments, the advantage of cash purchases is lost, and requests that semi-monthly pays be established. This petition was presented several days ago, and in reply thereto, the following notice was posted in the various departments this morning:

NOTICE.

EMPLOYES OF RUSSELL & CO.:—We have a communication signed by a large number of our employes, asking that we pay semi-monthly instead of monthly, as has heretofore been our custom. We have always aimed in every way, wherein it did not conflict with business interests, to accommodate and oblige you, and we should be pleased to grant this request if we could be led to see the real benefit to accrue to you. This we are not able to do, while at the same time, we can see that it would be a source of greatly increased expense to us, and still greater annoyance and inconvenience. We are now making an effort to establish a system of time keeping, through which we aim to arrive at the cost to us of the various articles we manufacture. Semi-monthly payments would interfere materially with this work, and for this and various other reasons not necessary to here enumerate, we will have to decline your request

RUSSELL & CO.

These notices were sent to the foremen, and accompanying each was a letter directing the foremen to present for signature to all employes an agreement to accept monthly pays, as in the past, and further directing them to give to the firm the names of all such as decline to become parties to this arrangement, and whose services will not be desired. It is not believed that there will be much opposition to this plan, as many who signed the petition are indifferent whether it is granted or not.

A BAD RESOLUTION.

The Agricultural Society Foolishly Decide to Enlarge the Present Fair Grounds.

The directors of the Agricultural Society met on Tuesday afternoon, and a resolution was then adopted, levying a tax of four-tenths of a mill for the purpose of enlarging the present fair grounds. About $16,000 will be realized from this tax. To do this, Mahoning street must be vacated, and thirty acres purchased. The people of the county should not misunderstand this apparently simple and wise proposition. Possibly these thirty acres can be secured for $200 per acre, making a total of $6,000 for the land; but, in addition, Mahoning street, which must be vacated, will have to be laid out around the enlarged grounds. The great expense, and the one which those favorable to the proposition do not loudly advertise, is the improvement of this new route assigned to Mahoning street. At least two bridges must built, and men in this city, fully acquainted with every inch of the land, and informed as to the cost of work of this sort, say that the present fair grounds cannot be enlarged and prepared for use for less than the sum of $50,000.

In case this project cannot be carried out, another location is favored, and the Bonfield farm will be chosen.

At this meeting, the constitution was slightly changed, so as to permit the three cities of the county to be represented on the board, in addition to the regular township representatives. The following were appointed: Massillon, C. Rossell; Canton, David Zollars: Alliance, E. H. Brosius.

Licenses to wed have been issued to Marcellus A. Sanner and Mame Roudabush, Marlboro township; Michael Werle and Wilmington Miller, of Paris township; Ed. E. Porter and Grace A. Kurtz, of Lawrence township.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Crumbs From Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 20.—The senate passed the following bill:

H. B., Mr. Townsend—Amending section 5707 of the revised statutes so as to give the guardian of any heir the right to assign to the widow her dower in the husband's estate and to make it necessary to have the signature of the probate judge of the county appointing the guardian, as well as the county of the widow's residence.

A number of local bills were also passed.

Bills have been introduced into the House as follows:

Mr. Williams—To repeal section 6853 relative to cattle running at large.

Mr. Davis—Providing that villages shall appoint boards of health and report annually to the State board of health.

Mr. Whitacre—Fixing the salary of the directors of the agricultural experiment at $2,225.

Mr. Rawlins—To provide that as soon as the election of any county officer or justice of the peace becomes officially known to the clerk of the court, he is required immediately to forward to the secretary of State a certificate of the election; the latter thereupon to issue a commission, the object to avoid delay in getting the results to the secretary of State.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.—A bill introduced to-day by Mr. Williams, of Columbiana county, is intended to lessen the number of school examinations, and provides that hereafter only twelve, instead of eighteen, shall be held each year.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill authorizing Rising Sun, Wood county, to issue bonds and raise money to prospect for natural gas.

The Senate this afternoon passed Mr. Edgerman's House bill authorizing the board of education of Dunkirk, Hardin county, to borrow $5,000 to pay indebtedness.

The House passed Mr. Ford's Senate bill authorizing Painesville to issue bonds in a sum not exceeding $10,000 for the purpose of constructing sewers.

Mr. Boorman's House bill authorizing Orrville to issue bonds in a sum not exceeding $1,500 to purchase a fire engine, passed the Senate.

Senator Morison this afternoon presented in the Senate two petitions from the city council of Cleveland, one to enact a law giving to city legislative bodies the right to regulate the price of electric lighting.

COLUMBUS, Jan 25, 1888.—House bills passed:

H. B., Mr. Whittlesey—Amending section 550 so that a change of venue shall not be had unless all judges on the subdivision are disqualified.

H B., Mr. Williams—Providing for speedy trials of misdemeanor cases.

House bills introduced:

Mr Poorman—Amending section 1 of the Dow law so as to make tax for whiskey and beer $300 and either beer or whiskey $150.

Mr. Clarke—Giving life-prisoners in the penitentiary five cents per day to go to their families.

Mr. Hunt—Amending section 7196, giving circuit and common pleas judges power to fix the compensation of attorneys appointed to assist the prosecuting attorney in criminal cases and taking such power from the county commissioners.

Mr. Belleville—Providing for the settlement of a deceased partner's interest in a partnership and making the law more definite.

Mr. Weems—To perfect the law subjecting married women to statute of limitations on contest of wills.

WOMAN SUCCEEDS.

One of the Successful Ones Tells How it is Done.

No proper estimate of the future economical progress of the country can be made that does not take into consideration an element which may be termed the "woman in business."

She is knocking at all the doors of commercial enterprise, and there are very few into which she has not already forced an entrance. The results seem to indicate that, beyond a doubt, she has come to stay.

She cannot perhaps often reach the levers which move the great driving wheels of business, but she proves a most important factor in the minor but scarcely less important machinery of detail.

Phil Armour's private secretary is a young lady who was first employed as a stenographer and type-writer. She proved so capable and efficient that her sphere of usefulness has been gradually enlarged, until she now has probably a closer acquaintance with Armour's extended business than any other person connected with it.

It used to be claimed that woman had neither physical nor mental stamana to conduct a large business.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has made a success of as complicated a business enterprise as almost any in the country. The strong point in this case is that when she took the helm, the Frank Leslie Publishing Company had but a short time previously failed.

Madam Demorest conducts a very extensive business, which includes the publishing of a magazine. Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller conducts a famous dress reform movement, and is also the editress of a magazine called "Dress." Her daily mail is said to be larger than that of any other woman in the United States.

Mrs. Miller says, "Warner's safe cure is the only medicine I ever take or recommend. The safe cure has the effect to give new energy and vitality to all my powers.

"These women have demonstrated that the sex can succeed in business if they take proper care of their health. That is the main point, even with the sterner sex, and it is the subject to which, above all others, the women of to-day should give their attention. And here, as everywhere, comes in play the old maxim: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by H. McCal. & Co.

A HAPPY EXPOSITION

OF THE METHODS IN VOGUE IN MASSILLON

To Secure the Blessings of Water, Light and Good Streets.

MR. EDITOR:—It is my understanding as derived from the columns of your paper, that the city council has silently ignored the suggestions of the city engineer, touching an alleged board of improvements. This silent display of wisdom is certainly deserving of popular applause. I desire to enter protest against any future consideration of the matter, for the reason that the superior condition of our streets and back alleys is ample evidence, in proof that the city is not in pressing need of a new board, instigated in the name of improvement. In a long series of years the people have been educated to the practices of the council, and have accepted the methods pursued, by choosing representatives to that body with reference mainly to their geographical residence. That is to say, if any locality was suffering the neglect of the commissioner or his governing committee, the next election was used as the happy medium for relief, by returning a member resident in the street or district of the city, in distress.

This beautiful plan has served to further the improvement of streets, prominent and remote, and its symmetry has not been obscured entirely in the distribution of water and light.

I hope to see further benefits from the old methods and system on the

NORTH SIDE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How it is Done—He Wants More Clerks—Berry's Successor.

Special Correspondence of the Independent.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

A pile of one hundred and fifty note books, nearly three feet high and two feet square, was in the room of the official reporters of the House debates. The sessions of the House during the present Congress have been so short and infrequent that the reporters have had a comparatively easy time. Now, however, as the House has commenced work in earnest, the pile of note books will soon be used up. Mr. John H. White, one of the official stenographers, called attention to a change in the House proceedings which his long experience has led him to regard with interest. "Years ago," he said, "the floor of the House was the forum of the country, the great debating ground where the statesmen eloquently and vigorously opposed or defended measures. Of late years this has changed. Nearly all the work of the House is now done in the committee rooms, and the House, with are exceptions, acquiesces in the reports of the committee without question In the Senate it is different. That body has now become the debating society where long speeches, carefully prepared, are the rule."

The commissioners of pensions have requested an appropriation for the next year of fifty additional clerks, ten of class one, ten of the thousand dollar class, and thirty copyists at nine hundred dollars per annum, to be employed until the expiration of the present term of Congress. The commissioner says: "The reason for this request is that the immense amount of extra work imposed upon the present force by the calls of the members of Congress regarding pension claims, seriously interferes with the usual work of the bureau."

A movement is making to induce Attorney General Garland to become a candidate for United States Senator a year hence, when a successor to James H. Berry will be chosen. Berry has asserted that should the attorney general allow his name to be used his (Garland's) election is secured. Heretofore Garland has declined to even consider the matter, but the pressure is very great.

Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, has prepared for introduction in the House a bill providing that after July 1 dropletters, where the system of free delivery is established, shall be fixed at the rate of cent one per ounce or fraction thereof. He contends that the present rate in cities is unjust, as a person can send a letter from Washington city to Washington Territory for two cents, while the same rate is charged for a letter delivered a few squares in a city. He states there are 189 free delivery offices in the country, employing 5,310 carriers. The cost of this service last year was $4,618,692, the revenue derived from postage on local matter in 1887 was $6,601,253 the local mails paying for the service and having an excess of $2,072,561. The local letters delivered at these offices numbered 206,038,135, and during the same period 93,545,734 drop postal cards were delivered. If the bill passed it will save the people $2,069,381.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Carriers' tables and pigeon holes have been received by the postoffice department.

Dr. James Hedley will deliver one of the lectures of the People's course, on February 7.

Harmon W. Loeffler is expecting on every train a prize-winning pointer dog from New York.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Charles Snyder took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The first car of coal from Sippo Coal Company's new mine, No. 3, reached the city on Tuesday.

Dame History's peep 'show and gipsy chorus at the Presbyterian chapel, Friday evening. A dime collection will be taken

Mrs. J. Brison died at her home, 215 West Tremont street, Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon.

J. S. Coxey has sent his trainer, J. H Sechler, to Frankport Ky., to bring home "Extract," another blooded horse, which Mr. Coxey has purchased.

The Oliver Wren Comedy Company will give a benefit performance for Hose Company No. 1, in the People's hall, on the evening of Washington's birthday.

Traphagen & Kramer's superb four-in-hand, a pair of cream whites, and another of coal blacks, made the prettiest of the many turnouts on the streets Sunday.

The postponed dime social will be held at the Presbyterian chapel on Friday evening, January 27, at which time Dame History's peep show and good music will be presented.

Efforts are being made to have a dancing party, on the evening of February 10, complimentary to the ladies who so successfully entertained their friends last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kates, spiritualistic mediums, are likely to give some tests in this city in February. They have been asked to send references, which, if satisfactory will result in an engagement.

As was stated in THE INDEPENEENT Monday, the members of the "Club Independent de L'etoile," in spite of the inclemency of the weather, honored many of their gentlemen friends with calls Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

The benefit tendered to George Latour and his brother actors on Saturday night was well attended, and the comedy and farce were well given. Mr. Latour promises to return next season with a company of his own.

Referring to the projected street, and bridges, near the Massillon Paper Mills. County Commissioner C. F. Laiblin writes: "You may rest assured we will not go back on Massillon." Hurrah for Commissioner Laiblin!

E. H. Gleitsman, a Massillon student at Ada College, writes that there are now 1,300 in attendance at that prosperous institution. The military department is in better condition than ever before, and next June a new building will be erected for the commercial school.

The Coxey Stock Farm, north of the city, is rapidly coming to the front, and has recently been the subject of much favorable comment in all the horse and turf newspapers. An advertisement in another part of this paper, contains considerable information upon the subject of his horses.

Mary Havelfanger, housekeeper for Louis Schworm, slipped and fell in front of the German Deposit bank, Tuesday morning. She was carried inside and it was feared for some time that she would die. However, after being given proper attention, she recovered, and went home.

There is some talk of the Pennsylvania company extending the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad from New Philadelphia, its present southern terminus, to Dennison. The extension will open up valuable coal and fire clay fields.—Carroll Free Press.

Mrs. Hannah Dolmaier is dead. She was an old woman, aged seventy-seven, and for years had lived in the picturesque little log cottage on Locust street, which in summer is almost hidden beneath its load of vines. She had a hard fall a few days ago, and at her advanced age, the result proved fatal. She will be buried to-morrow.

The current was turned on the incandescent electric light circuits for the first time Saturday night. It was not expected, under the circumstances, that the light would be as perfect as it will be in time, but it was nevertheless very satisfactory. The light is clear and perfectly steady and the bright little balls of fire were examined by all with much curiosity. The current can be turned on or off of each lamp at will.

If every Massillonian would do as well to build up the population of the city as Gilbert N. Porter, the city would have a one hundred thousand inhabitants in two years. He has just returned from a long visit to Arkansas, and has brought with him a sister, the sister's daughter, the sister's daughter's four children, and a man from Tennessee. They are the right sort of people, and will, without doubt, prosper as has the kinsman who influenced them to come.

The Alliance Leader proudly proclaims that the people of that place still cling to the roller skate, and announces "the most recherche skatorial event Alliance has ever witnessed."

Prof. H. C. Baer is arranging some special dance music for the dancing party, to be given in compliment to the ladies. But then, there is never a lack of good music, when Mr. Baer leads the Harmonia with one of his fine old Cremona violins.

Two Pittsburg men claim to have just discovered that water can be made perfectly pure by passing currents of electricity through it. The State Sanitary Convention Akron is to have this week might profitably investigate the claim.—Akron Beacon.

Through the efforts of the Rev. E. L. Kemp, a meeting of the colored people of this city was held in the vestry room of St. Timothy's church Tuesday night. It was decided to re-open the colored people's little church for worship, and in a few Sundays regular services will be held in the afternoon.

Six stout horses tugged an immense oak log in from Myers' church, west of the city, Tuesday afternoon, and passed through the city, on their way to the quarry of the Vogt Stone Company where it will enter into the construction of a derrick. The huge timber is seventy-five feet long and about three and one half feet thick at the butt.

At the ripe old age of eighty years, Gotlieb App breathed his last, at his home on North Mill street Tuesday. The funeral was held Thursday at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Lutheran church. "Appy," as the white haired old German was called by everybody, was one of the faithful and trusted hands on the Spring Hill farm, where he had worked during the entire twenty-two years of his life in Massillon. He had been employed by the late Arvine C. Wales, and died in the harness yesterday, leaving behind, a wife and four grown-up children.

He Failed to Escape.

CANTON, O., Jan. 23.—Theodore Myers, confined in the county jail here for a too persistent pushing of his love suit with the sixteen-year-old daughter of farmer David Karper, and threatening to kill the latter, made his escape this morning by taking to his heels when sent to dump a basket of rubbish outside the jail. He was recaptured.

The Mayor's Court.

Joseph Smith and John Hartman, respectively a brewer and a stock dealer, both from Pennsylvania, got drunk Tuesday night in a saloon, and commenced fighting. They paid costs, amounting to $10.20.

John Kelley, who lives south of the city, charged with drunkenness, was told to go and sin no more.

Ex-Officer John Pepper, under an old charge of assault, preferred by Joseph Bamberger, pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay the costs.

The Death of Major W. H. Williams.

Those who have lived in this city any length of time, will surely remember Mr. G. W. Williams, better known as "Bud" Williams, and his sons. One of the latter, W. H. Williams, died recently in Cincinnati, and was buried in Columbus. He had been a member of the 19th regiment, but after serving a short time, was detached, and made pay agent, with the rank of major. In this capacity, he collected an immense amount of money from the soldiers, after pay days, and saw that it was placed in the hands of their families, in the North. For years he had been employed in the internal revenue collector's office in Cincinnati, but more recently was clerk of vital statistics, in that city.

A Progressive Euchre Party.

A handsome suite of rooms in the Shriver block was filled last night with a party of about thirty, whose hosts were J. R. Oppenheimer, Jacob Graze, M. A. Sunstein, William Zepp, George Hackett, George Shriver, and C. C. Miller. The early evening was given to progressive euchre, the first prize, a pretty volume, being secured by Miss Julia Hering, and the booby prize, a bag of chestnuts, to Mr. George Shriver. Delicious refreshments were served at Mrs Thompson's across the street, after which the party returned and danced. Those present from out of town were. Miss Klein and Mr. Morris Oppenheimer, of Cleveland; Miss Allie Hackett, of Kansas; Mr. M. Kurz, of Lima; and Mr. W. D. Clouse, of Lodi.

A Massillon Excursion to the Capital.

Hardly half a hundred people ventured out into the blinding snow storm last night to take a trip to Washington, in an opera house chair. Prof. Barrett's illustrated tour and lecture proved all that he had announced. The pictures thrown upon an immense curtain were clear and accurate, and the description contained a great deal of information. He commenced by showing a map of the city, and then led his audience through all the main avenues, exhibiting the public buildings inside and out. Those who have never visited the national capital left in possession of probably a better idea of the structures in that city than those who have been there. Very likely the lecture will be repeated, under more favorable outside circumstances.

Catarrh originates in scrofulous taint. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus permanently cures catarrh.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the the Society World.

Miss Bertha M. Wendling is visiting in Akron.

Miss Nellie Ryder is visiting friends in Toledo.

Officer Frank Ertle rejoices over a newborn heir.

The Hon. S. A. Conrad has gone to Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dielhenn arrived home Tuesday night.

Miss Lena McElhinney, of Dalton, is visiting friends in Massillon.

Will D. Clouse, of Lodi, is spending a few days with friends in this city.

Mrs. Wm. M. Garvey, of Detroit, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Smith.

Mr. V. S. Russell has returned from an extended business trip in Indiana.

Miss Mary Harmon, of Canton, is the guest of Miss Nettie Keller, on South street.

Mr. M. Oppenheimer, of Norwalk, was the guest of Mr. J. R. Oppenheimer yesterday.

Miss Amelia Whistler, of Loudonville, O., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Sibila, on South Erie street.

Mr. L. L. Shertzer has returned from a business and pleasure trip to Wellsville, East Liverpool and Steubenville.

Miss Fannie Harding, of Canton, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harding, on Prospect street, that week.

The Rev B. F. Booth married Benjamin Doll to Miss Mary Ann Jeffers, Wednesday morning, at the parsonage.

Miss Clara Muncaster has returned home after a two weeks' visit with friends in Massillon.—Canton Repository.

Quite a large company was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, in their handsome home on Prospect street.

Mr. A. R. Lane and Miss Alice Stevenson, of Creston, O., are visiting at the residence of Mr. E. G. Miller, on Plum street.

W. H. Hose has been presented a very handsome gold medal by the Prudential Insurance Company for good service while in their employ.

Mr. G. W. Harbaugh and Mr. C. C. Denius, of St. Paul, Minn., are in the city. Mr. Harbaugh is manager of Russell & Co's St. Paul branch office.

Bert Graybill, formerly in the Western Union local office, has taken a position on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, being stationed at Camp Chippewa.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Miller, of Canton, gave a reception last night, in honor of their guests, Miss Hughes and Miss Gaston, of Indianapolis. Several from Massillon were present.

Miss Lou Willenborg returned to her home in Massillon on Monday after a delightful visit with Wooster friends, the guest of J. Zimmerman.—Wooster Republican.

Miss Lila Karthaus left for New York Tuesday, hoping that the treatment she is about to take will restore to strength the ankle which has crippled her for a year. She is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick.

Mr. William Bowman, for many years a prominent slater and roofer in this city, much to the regret of his friends, has sold out and will move with his family to Santa Cruz, Cal., in March. He has already been succeeded by Albert Paul and Gust Gill, under the firm name of Paul & Gill. Mr. Paul has been in Mr. Bowman's employ for years, and both are favorably known.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. McGhie are back from Alliance, where they celebrated the poet of the people's birthday with much gusto. Nearly three hundred were there. The Rev. D. G. Waugh, of Alliance, and Mr. A. McGregor, of Canton, made speeches, and a rare dinner was spread in the People's theater. The Scotch will give a picnic next summer, and Dr. McGhie is going to have it held in Massillon, if energy and proffered hospitality can bring about the result.

IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED.

Then Try, Try Again.—He'll Do It.

The case of Henry Vogt charged by ex-officer Pepper with keeping an open saloon, on Sunday, came up before Justice Rogers at 1 o'clock. It was dismissed. Mr. Pepper had made a little mistake as to the man. Henry Vogt runs the grocery, but the saloon attached is operated by his son, Frank Vogt, in whose name the license is made out.

But Mr. Pepper is not discouraged. The error was not an unnatural one, and he paid the costs. Now, he says, he is going to get at the right man, and then will take up the other enterprising liquor dealers, who had the honor of a call from Mr. Pepper and Mr. Kitchen, a few Sundays ago. He says, however, that now is the time for practical temperance people to come to his support. He proposes to push the matter, since he has begun it, and he would like to have them make themselves manifest.

Discord in a union may prove fatal to its continuance. Use Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy for stomach troubles, and expel the discordant element in your health. 150 doses for $1. All druggists.

Mind Your P's and Q's.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly explain the origin of the expression, "Mind your Ps and Qs?" M. B.

In the days of long ago mine host kept his customers' scores on the panels of a door. P stood for pint, and Q for quart, and it therefore became very necessary for the creditor to closely watch the score, lest he should exceed his limit or proper number of Ps and Qs.

The Mechanics' Library.

A meeting was to have been held yesterday afternoon, to further the mechanics' library project, but the number present was not great enough, to lead to anything definite. Those who were on hand pledged themselves to do all that they could before February 3, the date fixed for the next meeting, which will be held in the same hall. The prospects are very bright, and at the next meeting a permanent organization will be effected.

Very Sudden Death.

A sort of fatality seems to pursue one branch of the Snyder family of this city, for of the numerous deaths which have taken place in their number, all have been sudden and shocking. Mr and Mrs Charles Snyder, of 370 West Tremont street, married only a short time, are the parents of a babe only a few months old Mrs. Snyder was only twenty-two years of age. Sunday night, when about to retire, she complained to her husband of a feeling of faintness, and as he rose, she fell into his arms—dead. A clot of blood on the heart, or some sudden heart affection, brought the end. The terrible and unexpected event has nearly crazed the husband and relatives.

FOURTH CLASS MAIL.

Mr. Dickinson's First Order.

Postmaster Howells is in receipt of Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson's first order, which tells what is permissible on fourth class mail matter. There has been a vast amount of complaint recently, because of the obnoxious practice the department had of refusing to allow anything to go through as fourth class mail which had more on the wrapper than the superscription and name of sender. A new law, however, has just gone through Congress, and Mr. Dickinson has issued an order, in relation to it.

Upon fourth class mail matter it is allowable to write or print on the cover, wrapper or label, the name and occupation, residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and any marks, numbers, names or letters for purposes of description. Anything may be printed on the same that is not in the nature of a personal communication provided there is left sufficient space for the stamps and superscription. Mr. Dickinson closes by saying, "in general, all restrictions as to printing on fourth class matter are removed. . . . In all cases direction for transit delivery, forwarding or return shall be deemed a part of the address."

ALMOST A COLLISION.

How a Freight Train Chased an Express from Lucas to Mansfield.

The sleepy passengers who rumbled through town Sunday morning on No. 8, on the Ft Wayne road, due in Massillon at 2.56 a. m., did not know what a narrow escape from death they had, though possibly a few of them wondered why the train after having gone east to Lucas should have backed rapidly into the Mansfield yards again Indeed, the story has not been seen in print until now, for the Pennsylvania Company, with its well known ability in this direction, has tried to cover it up. Lucas is a small station a dozen miles, more or less, east of Mansfield. On a side track at that station a freight train was waiting for No. 8 to pass, and had orders to go west to Mansfield as soon as it should do so. But the crew of the freight train grew sleepy, or indifferent, while waiting, and supposed after a while that No. 8 had gone through So the engineer pulled his train out on the main track, and started toward his destination.

But No. 8 had not yet passed Lucas, and on the same track, was traveling on, and if not stopped would have met the freight, engine to engine. Worse still, as luck would have it, the head light on the express was not lighted. So that when its engineer saw the freight coming, the engineer of the latter looked into darkness. There was nothing for the passenger engineer to do but reverse as quickly as he could, and press back to Mansfield, chased every foot of the way by the lumbering freight train. The engineer and conductor of the freight have resigned.

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE!

$30,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

Will be slaughtered. Every dollar's worth of goods

MUST BE SOLD BY MARCH 1st.

We are positively going out of business. Now is your time to get big bargains in Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, Underwear, Flannels, Dress Goods, Table Linen and Shirtings. Now is the time to get bargains on every thing that is kept in a first class dry goods store.

WE HAVE MADE PRICES

That will astonish you. Call and get our prices before you purchase elsewhere. This sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, JAN 4.

SIEBOLD & CRONE.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

HUMBERGER'S

Great Cut

IN PRICES OF FINE

CLOAKS AND WRAPS

Now is the Time to Buy Them!

LOOK AND READ.

No. 84 is one Plush Sacque, price $20.00. Now $10.00.

No 100 is one Plush Sacque, price $27.00. Now $15.00.

No. 652 is one Plush Sacque, price $38.00. Now $23.00.

No 700 is two Plush Sacques, extra fine track seamed, heavy silk serge lining; Price $65.00 Now $40.00.

No. 287 is two fine Astrachan, satin lined, sacques, price $25.00. Now $15.00.

No 959 is five fine Astrachan satin lined Short Wraps price $30.00 Now $15.00.

No 936 is one fine Solid Beaded Mantle, price $50.00; now $35.00

No. 806 is one fine Beaded Plush Mantle, price $65.00, now $42.50.

No. 458 is one fine Plush Black Marten trimmed Short Wrap, price $55.00; now $30.00

No. 297 is one fine Plush Black Marten trimmed Mantle, price $65.00; now $40.00.

No. 3006 is one fine Plush Mantle, Beaver trimmed, price $40.00; now $23.50

No 617 is one Plush Short Wrap, price $18.75, now $12.00.

No. 498 is one fine Plush Jacket, trimmed, price $27.50; now $20.00.

No 1024 is one fine Plush Short Wrap, price $23.00; now $15.00.

No 964 is one fine Plush Short Wrap, price $25.00; now $17.00.

No 1028s is one fine Plush Short Wrap, price $30.00; now $20.00

No 926ss is one fine Plush Short Wrap, price $25.00; now $20.00.

No. 856 is one fine Plush Jacket, price $24.00; now $18.00.

No. 1144 is two Illuminated Brocade Silk Short Wraps, price $30.00; now $15.00.

No. 12507 is one Brocade Short Wrap, price $13.00, now $8.75.

No. 556 is one fine Astrachan Short Wrap, price $23.50; now $10.00.

No. 40 is one Frieze Short Wrap, Fur trimmed, price $25.00; now $10.00.

Five Beaded Plush Short Wraps, long fronts, price $25.00; now $9.90.

First come first served. Don't wait if you want a garment.

HUMBERGER'S

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the

Nicest Assortment of STYLES.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

W. H. McCALL & CO.

DRUGGISTS

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

BLANK BOOKS

--AND--

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

Free Treatise For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated How to regain Health Strength and Vigor **Home Treatment** for Nervous and Mental Diseases. TRIAL SENT Address DR. J. W. BATE. & CO. 183 S. Clark Street, Chicago. Ill.

WANTED

SALESMAN to sell nursery stock. Steady work. Prompt pay. Easy selling specialties Outfit free. Write for terms. 27-2m G. S. WALES, Rochester, N. Y.

Down they Go to the Bottom Notch until all are Sold.

DO NOT DELAY ONE MINUTE.

Come and see the finest and latest styles of Carriages and Buggies ever shown in the city, and will be sold cheap, regardless of the advanced price of Axles, Wheels and Springs. Call and see my "EMPRESS" Carriage. It is a beauty.

Sleighs cheaper than anywhere in the city.

GEO. L. MORSE, 56 SOUTH ERIE ST., MASSILLON, O.

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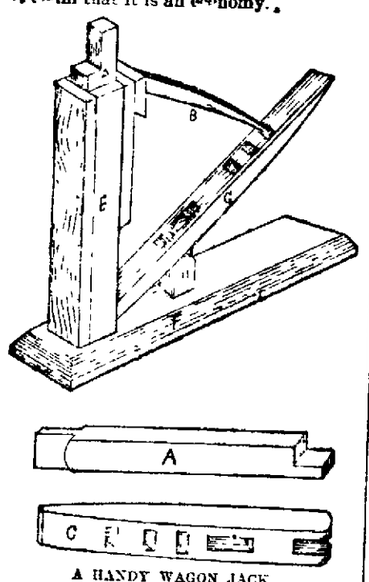
FARM AND GARDEN.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON PRUNING AND TRAINING YOUNG TREES.

Timely Advice About Sheep—Weevils and Infested Beans—A Promising New Currant—Explicit Directions for Making a Serviceable Wagon Jack.

The present is an opportune season for studying other people's inventions and exercising one's own ingenuity and cleverness in the workshop. All farms, by the by, do not include a workshop among their outbuildings, but in our opinion a room or shop set aside for the storage and use of tools is a necessity. All will agree it is a convenience; those who have tried it claim that it is an economy.



A HANDY WAGON JACK

For the benefit of such readers as do possess a kit of tools, a work bench, etc., is presented the following cut of a wagon jack recently illustrated and described in Rural New Yorker.

The base F (see cut), made of two inch plank, is 6 feet wide and 2 feet long. E is a hollow tube, made of hard wood inch stuff, inside of which A slides up and down. E is mortised into a base 2 inches from the end, and D is mortised into the base 5 inches from E; D is made from a piece of 2 1-2 by 2 1-2 7 inches long; C, the lever, is 27 inches long. The length of A must be according to the height of the wagon axle; B, the catch, is hung to E by a hinge. The lifting is to be done with the foot.

Among the Sheep.

The wisdom of providing shelter against cold storms and chilly winds has been made apparent, even in the more southern exposures. The old idea that sheep do not require drink and that their wool will keep them warm without shelter is an exploded one. Extra care during the winter season in way of both feed and shelter pays in the long run, and must be given if best results in wool and mutton are obtained.

Bear in mind the fact that sheep thrive much better in dry than in wet seasons, and provide when it is practicable, high, dry locations for winter quarters. Low damp places are bad for all animals, and especially so for sheep.

On the subject of feed for sheep, particularly the animals that are to have lambs in the early spring, Rural New Yorker has given some sound advice, in which occurs the following: Cottonseed is not a desirable food for any breeding animal, for the sufficient reason that its effects encourage abortion. Again, fine foods are not suitable for sheep, which masticate their food most thoroughly. Corn and other carbonaceous foods are also not good for sheep except in small quantities. Sheep are warmly clothed and do not require so much carbonaceous food as other animals do. They are kept for wool and lambs, chiefly, and as the wool contains 16 per cent. of nitrogen and the lamb needs special provision for its flesh and bone, foods rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid are required. Hence, clover, as pasture and hay, should be the main feeding for sheep, and bran and oats, with a little corn only, should furnish the grain food. Three pounds of good clover hay and four ounces of mixed bran, oats and buckwheat would keep a sheep of 100 pounds' weight in good condition, along with as much oat and pea straw as it will eat.

Beans Infested with Weevils.

An English experimenter has lately published a report giving the results of a series of trials with beans infested with weevils. The general impression prevails that provided the plumule or radical be not injured, the plants do not materially suffer from the mere perforation and partial consumption of the cotyledon.

The report of the English experimenter makes it appear that for a time plants raised from seeds thus perforated show no signs of weakness, but when the flowering period arrives then the blossoms produced are few and small, the plant withers and sometimes dies without producing a single pod. Additional experiments made with five different varieties showed that the total product was so greatly diminished as to leave no ground for doubt that the presence of the weevil in the seed is highly detrimental, affecting to a very considerable degree the reproductive powers of the future plant.

WEEVIL AND PERFORATED BEAN.

The injury done to peas by the pea weevil, is of the same character as that of the bean by the bean weevil, though the latter insect eats several holes in the seed, while the pea weevil makes only one. The injury to the vitality of pea plants produced from buggy peas may not be so great as that to the beans, as shown by the experiments mentioned, though positive proof of this is lacking. At all events, one should be careful to secure sound peas, as well as sound beans for seed. The small line between the weevil and bean, in the cut, represents the natural length of the bean weevil.

A New Variety of Currant.

The new currant introduced last season under the name Crandall is supposed to be a hybrid between the cherry currant and Ribes Aureum. The introducers of this new variety, which originated in Kansas, describe it as bluish black in color when fully ripe, and varying in size from one-quarter to one-half of an inch in diameter, and growing in bunches of five to eight berries each. The flavor of the fruit is said to be peculiar to itself and superior to the English black currant.

Professor Budd, of Iowa, has expressed himself as believing the Crandall to be valuable for general cultivation. Vick, the well known New York seedsman, says that the currant worm does not infest this variety, and that it adapts itself to almost any soil. It appears to be especially prized for preserves and jellies.

A Word About Alfalfa.

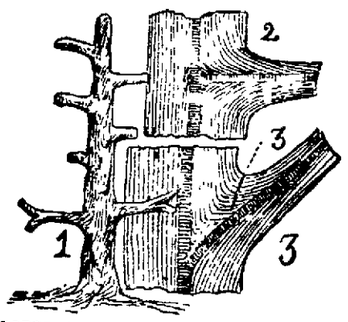
Alfalfa is a perennial plant, which flourishes best in warm climates and deep, rich soils; the roots grow long and large, and when once established in a favorable location an immense amount of fodder will be produced for several years. It succeeds admirably in California, where its long tap root seems to defy drought, and is especially well adapted to our southern states; but it is not suited to a hard pan or close compact clay soil or thin lands, but delights in soils where its long tap roots meet with no obstruction. There is no better plant known for producing a large amount of fodder for soiling purposes from a small area of ground adapted to its growth, and it is also used for hay, although owing to the woody fibre of its stem it is not equal to red clover. It has been grown to some extent in the northern states, and even in Canada, but being of southern origin its best results are to be expected in warm, dry climates on soils adapted to its habits. The seed can be had from almost any seedsman, and the quoted price is fifteen cents per pound. If sown broadcast the land should be rich, well prepared and free from weeds, otherwise the plants are liable to be overrun and killed out, for its first growth from the seed is not a vigorous one, and for this reason many put it in in drills from one to two feet apart, so that the weeds can be kept down until the plants have gained the mastery and are able to take care of themselves.

More Lean Meat Than Fat.

There is a decided tendency among our more progressive breeders to build up breeds of hogs and cattle with more lean meat than fat. This movement has been brought about in part by the growing objections of consumers to so much fat, especially where pork is concerned, and the waste entailed. In feeding with a view to the production of more lean meat, close pens and large rations of corn have given place to a run for hogs in day time, with a warm shelter for the night, and a varied ration in which corn forms but a small part.

Pruning Trees.

A Kansas correspondent in Prairie Farmer, adds an interesting chapter, illustrated with a plain diagram, to the vast amount of literature already published on this important subject. The correspondent alluded to believes that one-half of the trees lost south of parallel 40 degs. north is caused by improper training or heading of the young tree the first two years of its growth, both in the nursery and in the orchard. Nursery culture is not conducive to the proper heading of the trees in his opinion. The want of room for the growth of the side branches, and the cutting back of the main central stem, is the invariable practice the first year from the graft. As a consequence, a large number of limbs start out, often three or four, that dwarf the central stem, and then to cap the climax the planter, when setting out his trees in the orchard, cuts out the main stem.



PROPER AND IMPROPER WAY OF PRUNING.

While the Kansas correspondent does not seriously object to the very usual mode of training two limbs from opposite sides of the stem of a tree, he considers it to be far better for the growth of all above for only one limb to start from the stem at any one place. Four to six or eight inches apart is better. These limbs should radiate from the trunk or stem like the spokes of a wheel, alternating from side to side of the tree.

As for height of first limbs from the ground, the planter should be governed by his latitude. From 37 degs. to 47 degs. north, twelve to eighteen inches is by far the best to prevent sun scald and the attacks of the round headed borer. Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the proper training of the limbs in a horizontal position from the trunk. A limb growing this way will not split down by either ice, winds or weight of fruit. The reverse of this is shown in the acute fork in Fig. 3. The junction of the limb to the trunk on the upper side is imperfect, the swaying of the limb by the wind or storm and the entrance of moisture causing early decay and splitting.

In conclusion this writer says: "It will be profitable for a planter to procure his grafts, plant in rows four feet apart and two to three feet in the row. With this distance apart, by good culture and proper training, he can raise a tree worth a score of many of those from our overcrowded nurseries."

On the Country Road.

Saving is not always economy.

Gentleness cannot be kicked into a cow.

Walnuts are the latest wrinkle for fattening turkeys.

Remove the seeds before feeding pumpkins to cattle.

The safe way to get good milk cows is to raise them.

Water cattle frequently or let them have free access to it.

Dampness is a great producer of disease among poultry.

Put all farm machinery and tools into first rate order during leisure hours this winter.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of industry, says that pleuro-pneumonia among cattle no longer exists west of the Alleghany mountains.

The development of wheat production in Dakota has been truly wonderful. The area sown to spring wheat for the 1887 crop is placed by the governor at 2,602,560 acres, and the yield at about 60,000,000 bushels, or nearly double the production of 1886, or nearly one-seventh of the entire wheat production of the whole country.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

AN ATTRACTIVE FRENCH TOILETTE WITH A SQUARE FICHU.

New Designs for Ladies' Watches—Glove Colognes and Lorgnettes—An Imported Bonnet That Finds Favor with New York Ladies.

Numbered with imported bonnets that find favor with New York ladies is the "Empire," illustrated in the accompanying cut.

THE "EMPIRE" BONNET.

The crown of the bonnet is round and low. The brim, with its peak four and three-quarter inches wide in front, is bordered at the edge with a stripe two and one-half inches wide of green velvet shot with red.

Ladies' Watches.

Now that chatelaines of all descriptions are again in demand, decorative silver watches have come to be a prominent feature, and the result is a wide diversity of styles. In the new watches are represented many antique as well as quite new patterns. Etching appears on some of the cases, engraving on others, enamel, gems, gold rosette work and gold wire work on the others. A decidedly attractive effect is gained on a surface enameled in a plain color and overlaid, either with gold rosette or gold wire work. Decided novelties are silver watches in form of a frog, crab or a lizard.

Fashions in Lorgnettes and Glove Colognes

Lorgnettes framed in repousse and etched silver are in big demand, as are the lorgnettes in silver cases. Opera glasses in silver cases are equally fashionable and will figure conspicuously this season at all places of amusement. In this connection it may be well to tell that glove colognes and vinaigrettes show new and pleasing designs. A glove cologne in silver, seen recently, simulated a paint tube, and afforded at the same time an exceedingly convenient and unique trinket. Another glove pungent seen was in shape of a powder horn.

New Models in Millinery.

Many of the recently imported hats and bonnets are made of the shot velvet, trimmed with birds and wings of the most beautiful shades to match the velvet. The shapes are varied. Directoires, with large brims advancing considerably beyond the forehead; toques, large hats with low crowns, ornamented with tufts of feathers at the back, will all be worn.

Parisian ladies are largely patronizing felt hats for street wear. These come in colors to match the costume, and wherever the trimming is placed, whether to one side or at the back, it always overtops the crown of the hat.

In New York many young ladies are wearing soft crowned round hats of cloth, or velvet cloth, and fur are frequently combined in bonnets to be worn with tailor gowns and cloth coats. Black Persian lamb is a favorite fur for this purpose. The fashion of wearing ornamental pins in hats and bonnets continues. In many of these the heads are ornamented with beetles, butterflies and bugs, composed of colored stones on a dull gold leafy twig.

Novelties in Ribbons.

Watered ribbons are made very effective by being also shot with fashionable colors. Another novelty likely to meet with approbation is a ribbon woven in two colors, with a narrow ribbon of the same sort put on branchwise, and only fastened in the middle to the very middle of the broader ribbon foundation.

In addition to the ribbons described are embroidered, embossed and plain velvets. These new materials are very choice and have a wonderful effect, not only on account of their beautiful texture, but also for the delicacy of their coloring and soft shading.

A Novel Evening Toilette.

The toilette here illustrated is a Parisian one, and affords in the lace fichu that adorns the dress, as well as in the novel and becoming coiffure, points of interest to lady readers desirous of something entirely new for evening wear.

A CHARMING FRENCH TOILETTE.

The square fichu may be made of any lace preferred, but its ribbon trimmings should match or harmonize with the bodice over which the fichu is worn. As will be seen, the hair is dressed high, and includes in its ornamentation a ribbon bow and small back comb. Ribbon two and one-half inches wide, the color of the velvet, is gracefully twisted about the crown, tied in a bow in front and arranged at the back edge of the crown in three loops hiding the place where the strings are sewn on. Five short black ostrich feathers fall toward the back, and a fancy arrangement of cocks' feathers, with two wings at the side, start from beneath the strings.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A JOLLY RIDE TO THE TUNE OF A MERRY NURSERY JINGLE.

A Story Showing that Mysterious Sights and Sounds May be Explained by Common Sense—How a Wise Dog Rescued Its Companion from Drowning.

One day two skye terriers were walking with their owner by the side of a river, and while indulging in their usual frolics, the younger dog fell into the river.

A WISE DOG RESCUES ITS COMPANION.

Tony gave a piteous whine and ran to the foot of the embankment. There he found Polly trying with her forefeet to scramble up a low wall which protected the banks at the water's edge. Tony seized his companion's ear, but finding that he was losing his footing and likely to be pulled into the water, let his hold go, and poor Polly in consequence, was forced to undergo a second ducking. Tony had by no means deserted the unfortunate Polly; he planted his feet more securely, and with his breast resting on the bank, waited until Polly rose to the surface, when he seized her again by the ear, and with strong determined pull brought her out on to dry land. It need hardly be told that the master of the dogs gave them both an unusually good supper. It ought also be added for the credit of little Polly that she insisted on taking the smaller portion of the ration.

Cunning Crows.

The shrewdness of crows is proverbial, as indeed is that of the entire family to which they belong, including as it does ravens and rooks, magpies and jays.

The following amusing anecdote was recently told in Youth's Companion: A gentleman saw a dog holding a piece of meat in his mouth, in the presence of three crows. These birds all vainly tried to tear it from him by force. This they could not do, so had recourse to strategy. After a consultation in crow language they separated, two going as near as they dared to the meat, while the third gave the dog's tail a bite sharp enough to make him turn around with a squeak, on which the other villains seized the meat, and the three feasted triumphantly upon it on the top of a wall.

An Old Nursery Song.

Pace, pace, pace—
That's the way the ladies ride,
Foot hung down the pony's side.
Pace, pace, pace.
Pacing gently into town,
To buy a bonnet and a gown;
Pacing up the narrow street,
Smiling at the folks they meet—
That's the way the ladies ride,
Foot hung down the pony's side—
Pace, pace, pace.

THAT'S THE WAY THE GENTLEMEN RIDE.

Trot, trot, trot—
That's the way the gentlemen ride,
O'er the horse's back astride—
Trot, trot, trot.
Racing after fox and hound,
Leaping o'er the meadow's bound,
Trotting through the woods in spring,
Where the little wild birds sing—
That's the way the gentlemen ride,
O'er the horse's back astride—
Trot, trot, trot.

A Mysterious Knock.

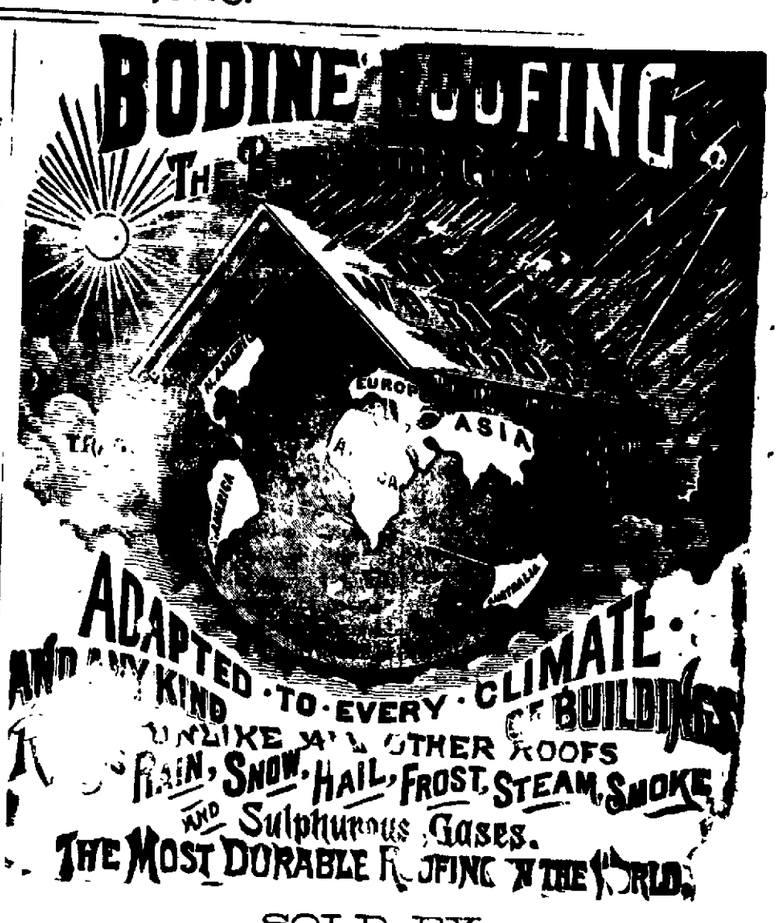
Some years ago a gentleman moved into a new house with his family. Shortly after he was aroused in the middle of the night by a distinct knocking at his bedroom door. He called out, "Who is there?" but there was no reply. After a few minutes the knocking was repeated as distinctly as before. Again the question was asked, "Who is there?" and again no reply. The third knocking was very loud, and the irritated gentleman sprang out of bed and rushed to the door, determined to catch the knocker. But there was no one outside!

It did seem rather mysterious, and the bewildered man returned to bed with a beating heart and ears painfully awake. Again came the knocking, clear and distinct as before! Although feeling rather uneasy, the gentleman crept silently to the door, and lay down, with his head on the boards, a few feet from the door, to find out if possible from what part of the door the knocking proceeded. When it came again he could distinctly refer it to the lowest panel. Suddenly he opened the door, but again with no result. He discovered, however, the knuckle bone of a leg of lamb, and fixing his eyes on this, he saw, that it was jerked repeatedly against the skirting of the boards.

The mystery was now revealed. A mouse had dragged this bone to the entrance of its hole, but could not pull it through. It was holding on by the tough bit of sinew attached to the end of the bone, and was jerking it back and forward, thus producing the knocking sound which had seemed so mysterious.

This story shows that many sights and sounds which seem mysterious may be explained by a little perseverance and common sense.

BODINE ROOFING



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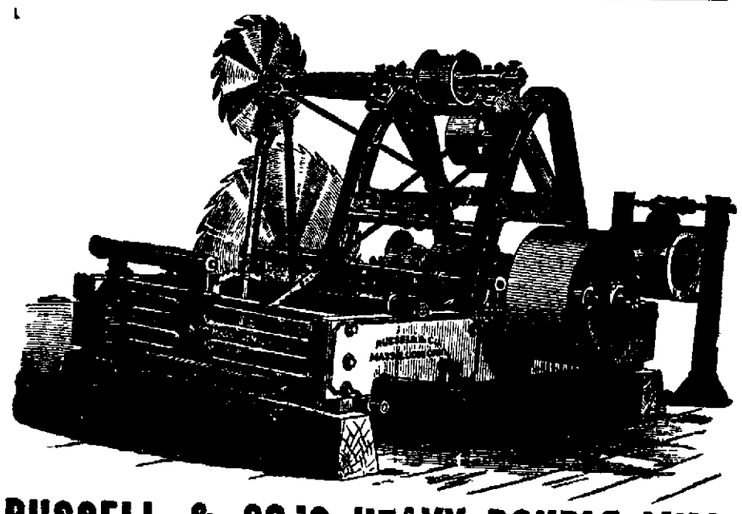

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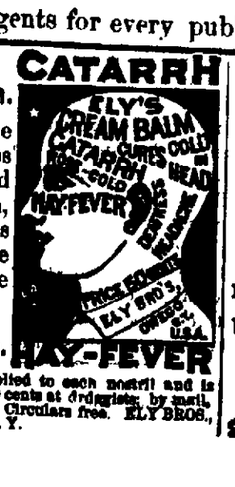

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A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

SUCH IS THE EFFECT OF THE GREAT BLIZZARD IN DAKOTA.

Hundreds of Dead Bodies Already Recovered, While Many Places Are Yet to Be Heard From—Sad Scenes Revealed to a Traveler—The Death List Growing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A special to the Tribune from Nebraska City, Neb., says: Judge J. A. Kinney, agent of the Yankton Sioux Indian agency in Dakota, arrived here yesterday after being nine days on the road. Five days were necessary for the party to travel thirty miles. The thermometer during the five days was at 40 degrees below zero most of the time. The judge says the loss of life in Dakota has been greatly underestimated, as the Dakota papers have tried to cover it up.

He describes the scene which took place on board the cars. The coal was running low. The passengers were crowded into one car trying to keep warm. Two babies perished. The men discarded all the outer garments they could spare and gave them to the ladies and children. Finding these not enough they brought mail sacks from the postal car and wrapped the children up in them. While at one station in Bonhomme county, the judge says, nineteen frozen bodies were brought into the depot in one day. In Bonhomme county the list of dead will reach fully 160.

The estimates as made at Yankton Thursday of the loss throughout the territory figure up over 1,000 lives lost. The counties where the loss of life was the largest are: Bonhomme, 160; Hutchinson, 14; Lincoln, 13; Beadle, 25; Spenck, 12; Hand, 10; Ward, 15. The northern and central parts of the territory have not been heard from fully. Roads from the agency to Yankton are lined with dead cattle, many farmers losing all they had. One man lost over 100. The loss of stock cannot be estimated. Judge Kinney was accompanied all through the scenes of suffering by his wife. Both were slightly frozen about the hands and feet.

A Brighter Account.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 23.—The Journal says: The Nebraska City, Neb., special quoting Indian Agent Kinney to the effect that the loss of life in Dakota by the blizzard has been greatly underestimated, and that the total loss will figure up to 1,000, is an evident absurdity. Future reports are rather likely to decrease than increase the list. Over a week has now passed since the blizzard broke, and the Journal has had complete returns from its corps of correspondents in every important point in the territory. It is simply impossible that news has been suppressed, for the Journal's reports have been verified entirely by those of the morning papers. How a man who confesses to have been snowed up for the past nine days, can estimate the loss of life with more accuracy than newspapers in constant telegraphic communication with the whole territory, is incomprehensible.

Wild Range of Temperature.

FORT KEOGH, Mont., Jan. 23.—This place claims the honor of having the wildest range of temperature of any place on earth. During last week's storm the thermometer marked 65 degrees below, while last summer it ranged from 120 to 130 degrees above; a total range for a year of 195 degrees.

Down to the Bottom.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 23.—This is the soldest day ever known here. Last night reliable thermometers showed 48 below, and at 7 a. m. a standard government thermometer showed 40 below, the lowest that can be registered on it. There was a dense fog this morning which is now lifting.

Frozen to Death.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23.—William P. Lewis, a wealthy farmer, was found dead in his buggy on the public road between here and Cadiz. He was old, and had frozen to death while trying to reach home after night.

Cold in New Hampshire.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 23.—The mercury dropped last night to the lowest point this season—28 below zero.

At Lyme the thermometer registered 30 below and at Norwich 30 below.

Fifty Degrees Below.

MARKESAN, Wis., Jan. 23.—It is 48 degrees below zero here this morning, and some thermometers indicated 50 and then froze.

Miners Ready to Capitulate.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The Press this morning publishes this special dispatch from a staff correspondent at Pottsville:

Negotiations are pending between the officials of the Reading Coal and Iron company and the joint executive committee representing the miners' organizations, which may result in bringing the strike of 23,000 Schuylkill anthracite men to a speedy end.

These negotiations have not progressed far enough as yet to warrant a confident prediction that they will succeed, but at their present stage the outlook is favorable to a resumption of work by the miners under a pledge that the whole question of wages in and about the mines shall be submitted to arbitration. The mere fact that such negotiations are in progress between the representatives of the coal and iron company and the representatives of the miners and mine laborers' organizations is by itself of the utmost importance, and the announcement will be a surprise.

The negotiations are conducted with the company by the miners' committee through Mr. Whiting, general manager of the coal and iron company.

The miners' committee have assured Mr. Whiting that the miners are not striking, as Mr. Corbin has been quoted as saying, on account of the railroad strike, but that their contention is wholly on the wage question. There may be local exceptions to this where miners' assemblies of the Knights of Labor have already declared their allegience to the cause of the railroaders, but the general body of miners are merely standing out on the question of wages.

Further than this the committee has intimated that the miners will in most cases cheerfully return to work at the old $2.50 basis, provided it be understood that this basis shall not be permanently adhered to, but that some higher basis be fixed by arbitration.

Will Reduce Wages.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—It is currently reported to-day that Carnegie Brothers & Company, will soon order a reduction of wages at the Edgar Thomson steel works, at Braddock, and that their example will be followed by other steel manufacturers. It is also stated that the employes will strenuously resist any reduction. This company has seven blast furnaces, one of which is blown out, and rebuilding, two are banked and four are in blast.

The repairs are about complete, but the firm is in no hurry to start up. Owing to the limited time that a furnace can safely remain banked, a strike of three months, or even ten weeks, would endanger more capital than a 12 1-2 per cent. reduction in wages, could regain to the pig iron men in two years.

MR. CARLISLE IS SEATED.

THE RESOLUTION CONFIRMING HIS TITLE CARRIED,

The Vote Standing 164 to 72—New York Merchants Object to a Low Bridge Over the Hudson River—Mr. Cleveland Invited to Brooklyn—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Crisp demanded the regular order, which was the vote in the Thoebe-Carlisle contest. The resolution confirming the title of Mr. Carlisle to his seat was adopted—yeas 164, nays 72.

Don't Want A Low Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mr. J. M. Hurlbut, of New York city, has been in town several days as the representative of a large number of prominent New York merchants to urge legislative prevention of low bridge building over the Hudson river. Mr. Hurlbut, in conversation with a representative of the United Press on the subject, said:

"The opposition to the Poughkeepsie bridge comes from the business men of New York and the grain growers of the west. We feel that the Hudson river with the Erie canal, is our great highway for the cheap transportation of all the products of the west and that whatever injuries the perfect free navigation of the Hudson river endangers the property of our whole country. During the season of navigation just closed, there was brought to the port of New York, down the Hudson river 45,673,300 bushels of grain, while during the same time all the railroads combined brought but 28,204,162 bushels.

"The Hudson river can be spanned by suspension bridges that will not obstruct navigation in the least. One such bridge is now being built near Peekskill. The commerce of the Hudson river is greater than that of all the other rivers of the country combined, and the value of the products carried down it during the season of navigation is more than one hundred millions of dollars. The business men of New York and the west think the obstraction of this vast trade is a very serious matter, and we are asking that it shall not be permitted. The obstruction of this great channel of transportation would be a National calamity, as it would drive our export grain through the Welland canal to the ports of Canada."

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the senate today Mr. Hoar presented resolutions favoring arbitration of all disputes with Great Britain and called attention to the importance of this subject and the overtures made by England.

The house resolution appropriating $50,000 for representatives at the Melbourne, Australia, world's fair, was adopted.

Mr. Edmunds reported favorably from the judiciary committee, and the senate adopted the resolution for an investigation of the recent reported suppression of the colored vote at Jackson, Miss. The resolution is so amended as to confine the inquiry to the part taken in the matter by Federal officials. The resolution provoked no opposition.

Mr. Chandler introduced a series of resolutions, calling upon the navy department for information as to the plans for naval vessels purchased in foreign countries, the changes made in the cruisers Atlanta, Boston, Chicago and Dolphin and the expense and delay involved; also, as to the contracts made for iron and steel for ordnance and armor, the requirements and tests, etc. The resolutions went over.

No Hope for Maxwell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the United States supreme court this afternoon Chief Justice Waite announced the decision in the case of Brooks, alias Maxwell, from the supreme court of Missouri. It is known as the "Maxwell murder case of St Louis." The supreme court decides that inasmuch as there is no question involving the constitution of the United States or any of its treaties, and none of the rights and privileges or immunities guaranteed by any Federal law has been affected, it has no jurisdiction, and that therefore the decision of the court below must stand. The supreme court of the United States having no jurisdiction in the case can make no order and cannot interfere in any way with the time fixed for the execution.

The President Invited to Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Mahoney, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Francilus, the committee chosen to invite the president to attend a dinner of the Emerald society, of Brooklyn, on February 1, have performed their duty.

"The president," said Mr. Mahoney to the United Press to-day, "told us that although he was deluged with invitations to leave town, which he was forced invariably to decline, he would try very hard to accept the invitation of the Emerald society. If he does so," concluded the Brooklyn congressman, "he will discover that the society is worthy of its name."

Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—At the meeting of the committee on invalid pensions to-day Mr. McShane, of Nebraska, spoke in behalf of the bill granting Mrs. John A Logan a pension of $2,000, and Mr. Warner, of Missouri, urged that the amount of Mrs. Blair's pension be increased from $600 to $2,000.

No Hope For Maxwell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The supreme court of the United States has decided adversely on the case of Brooks, alias Maxwell, the St. Louis trunk murderer. It denies the writ of error on the ground of want of jurisdiction. This causes the judgment of the state court to hold.

Ten Men Roasted.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 23.—Last midnight the frame boarding house and saloon of Nelson Barnaby, at Tower, caught fire. The house was filled with boarders, all of whom were asleep in bed. Many of the boarders succeeded in saving their lives by jumping from the second and third story windows, but about ten unfortunates, hemmed in by the flames on all sides, perished. The following is a list of the victims as far as known: Robert Whitfield, William Burns, Mike Tierney, Dan O'Connell and a stranger who arrived last night from Duluth.

Dull at Ohio's Capital.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.—But few were present this morning and little was done. Mr. Spencer, of Wood county, offered two resolutions in the house requesting congress to equalize bounties of soldiers in the late war and grant pensions to soldiers' widows and minor children, according to the Logan and Boothman bills now before congress. Mr. Williams introduced a bill reducing county examinations for school teachers.

More Silver Found.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 24.—More silver ore has been discovered. This time workmen quarrying for the new St. Meinard abby, Spencer county, struck a rich vein Saturday.

Mrs. John McCullough Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Letitia McCullough, widow of John McCullough, the tragedian, died Sunday morning of cancer in the breast.

NEGOTIATIONS PENDING.

A PROBABLE SOLUTION TO THE GREAT READING TROUBLE.

Present Prospects Point Toward a Settlement, Whereby Twenty-Three Thousand Schuylkill Anthracite Miners Will Resume Work—Other Labor News.

PHILADELHHIA, Jan. 23.—The Press this morning publishes a special dispatch from a staff correspondent at Pottsville, which states that negotiations are pending between the officials of the Reading Coal & Iron company and the joint executive committee representing the miners' organizations, which may result in bringing the strike of 23,000 Schuylkill anthracite miners to a speedy end. These negotiations have not progressed far enough as yet to warrant a confident prediction that they will succeed, but at their present stage the outlook is favorable to a resumption of work by the miners, under a pledge that the whole question of wages in and about the mines shall be submitted to arbitration.

The mere fact that such negotiations are in progress between the representatives of the coal and iron company and the representatives of the miners and mine laborers' organizations, is by itself of the utmost importance, and the announcement will be a surprise to the business world, which has thus far been acquainted only with the outward appearance of the situation. It is impossible at this time to state by name the authority, or the authorities, for these statements, but that they are perfectly true is beyond the shaddow of doubt. The relations between the company and the miners' committee, which were temorarily suspended, have been resumed, and the negotiations now in progress are conducted with the company by the miners' committee through Mr. Whiting, general manager of the coal and iron company.

It is understood that the proposition to the company submitted by the miners' committee through General Manager Whiting does not differ in any essential way from the position taken by them in the negotiations which in anticipation of trouble were pending in December. The miners' committee have assured Mr. Whiting that the miners are not striking, as Mr. Corbin has been quoted in saying, on account of the railroad strike, but that their contention is wholly on the wage question.

That there may be local exceptions to this, where miners' assemblies of the Knights of Labor have already declared their allegience to the cause of the railroaders, the miners' committee admit, but the general body of miners, they have assured the company, are merely standing out on a question of wages. Further than this the committee have intimated that the miners will in most cases cheerfully return to work at the old $2.50 basis, provided that it be understood that this basis shall not be permantly adhered to, but that some higher basis be fixed by arbitration.

Spinners' Troubles.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 23.—A conference between the manufacturers' and spinners' committees has been held. Both committees are unwilling to give much information for publication, but it is generally understood that the manufacturers' committee offered a 10 per cent. advance conditional upon its acceptance by both manufacturers and spinners. A final decision will soon be reached.

WAS IN A TRANCE.

A Floridian Awakes to Tell His Experience and Then Dies in Earnest.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 23.—There is considerable excitement in a suburb, some miles out, over the death of A. D. Smith. A few days ago he died, to all appearances, after calmly bidding adieu to his heart-broken wife. He was then dressed for the grave and preparations were made for his burial. In the midst of the services a thumping in the coffin was heard, the cover was burst off and Mr. Smith sat up, causing great consternation and dismay. He was at once removed to his bed at home, and in a few hours he seemed none the worse for his strange experience.

Mr Smith says he went to heaven and saw many white spirits, some of them friends whom he had known on earth. They shook their heads in answer to his questions, and pointed to a big book lying open. He looked at it and saw written there the names of his wife, himself and his children who were alive. His name, he said, seemed partially erased. He told a wonderous story of his other experience in that strange world, and its recital drew scores of curiosity-seekers to his home.

The day after regaining consciousness, he suddenly called out, "I see them," and fell back dead. His wife was completely prostrated at this terrible ending of her hopes. Medical aid was summoned and an electric battery applied, but the doctors finally decided that the man was indeed dead this time.

Wants to Go to San Francisco.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23.—An effort is to be made to have the National Democratic convention held in San Francisco. Millionaire P. H. Kelly is heart, hand and pocketbook in the work. He said yesterday: "My choice is "Frisco," since it is proposed to issue round trip tickets to delegates from remote points at $40 each. This would afford the delegates an opportunity to cross the continent and see what a magnificent country lies west of Chicago. Special Agent Tingle left St. Paul Thursday night for Washington with fifteen votes pledged to 'Frisco.

Fell Dead With $19,000 in His Hand.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.—Charles E. Crary, a retired dry goods merchant and wealthy gentleman, dropped dead of heart disease in the United States court at 10 o'clock to-day. He had just been handed a check for $19,000 for some property sold for the postoffice site. The deceased came originally from Syracuse, N. Y. He has sons and daughters living in Ohio and Illinois.

Alleged False Imprisonment.

CELINA, O., Jan. 23.—Constable A. S. Solomon arrived here this morning with Jacob Heavlin, whom he arrested, with a requisition at Walcott, Ind., on the charge of obtaining the signature of 'Squire Monday, of Montezuma, this county, to a promissory note under false pretenses. He was arraigned before 'Squire Johnson, and was sent to jail in default of giving bail.

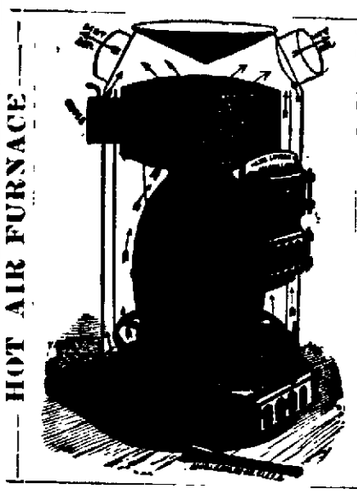
Horse Thief Convicted.

JEFFERSON, O., Jan. 23.—Charles Van Epps, formerly living near Grafton, arrested some weeks since at Elyria by Sheriff Latimer, was to-day convicted of horse stealing and grand larceny. Van Epps is the man brought from Michigan on a requisition in the hands of an Elyria officer. The horse stolen belonged to Frank Martin, of Unionville, O.

Belva Lockwood Will be a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—In a letter to a friend in Brooklyn, Miss Belva Lockwood assents to again become a candidate for president of a National women's suffrage party in order to keep the question before the people.

BOOMER.



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The Boomer Hot Air Furnace, we claim, is second to none. It's a powerful heater. Gas and smoke tight joints. Economical in fuel, with improved

STEEL PLATE RADIATOR.

Sold for less money than any other furnace of same capacity.

Water box is fastened to water door so when door is open water can be poured in without any trouble.

Grate is shaking, and larger in diameter than bottom of fire pot. Warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

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Life of Daniel Boone.

Oliver Twist.

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Irving's Sketch Book.

Robinson Crusoe.

Gulliver's Travels.

Poe's Prose Tales.

Tom Brown at Rugby.

The Last of the Mohicans.

Æsop's Fables,

Handy Andy,

John Halifax.

Jane Eyre.

East Lynne.

Pendennis, Thackery.

Last Days of Pompeii

Waverly and Guy Mannering, Scott in one volume.

Ivanhoe and Kennilworth, Scott, in one volume.

Rob Roy and The Pirate, Scott, in one volume.

Famous Boys, and How they Became Famous Men.

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For each new subscriber to THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT we will send, by mail postpaid, any two books from the above list. If you don't take THE INDEPENDENT yourself now, send in your name and get two books for a premium.

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PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package.—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by

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STOVES, RANGES,

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CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

A WHOLE LIBRARY FOR $1.00.

Of the following books, any one of which is worth five times its price, we will send you, post free, any one for 25 cents. Any two for 40 cents. Any three for 60 cents. Any four for 80 cents. And the entire five for $1.00.

Read the description and judge whether you can buy more information for less money.

1. Pocket Atlas of the World. Contains 160 pages, 9 full page colored maps, including a map of each State and Territory, and of every important country in the world, 42 colored diagrams, and statistics of population, industries, wealth, agriculture, etc. Contains more information on Geography than any other book twice its size and ten times its cost. Nearly a million copies have been sold to schools and individuals.

2. Accidents and Poisons; **Their remedies and Antidotes.** This tells what to do in case of drowning, fainting, poisoning, cuts, burns, fractures, etc., etc., and how to preserve health, when you have it. Contains 144 pages with over sixty illustrations and is small enough to be carried in the pocket. The remedies prescribed are found in almost every household, but this book gives the secret when and how to use them. The New York Independent says it is **"A Very Useful Little Hand Book,** that ought to be in every family library."

3. Pointers; a Pocket Cyclopedia. Containing a thousand and one odds and ends of valuable and various information, such as one would now and then give a great deal to have within reach. A regular pocket library. You surely ought to own it.

4. The Kitchen, or Every Day Cookery. Telling in a few words, illustrated by many engravings, how to carve and how to get up good dinners. Letting one into all the little kinks and wrinkles that make the difference between a good housekeeper and a poor one. If you like good things, you need this!

5. Pocket Map and Guide to the State of Ohio. Indexed, showing every railroad, the express company doing business over each road, and locating all cities, towns, postoffices, railroad stations, villages, counties, mountains, rivers, etc., in the State; with population of each town given according to the latest official census. Scale, 4 miles to one inch. Map, 18x21 inches, folded in paper covers for the pocket. There is now no excuse for anyone's ignorance of the geography of his own state!

You should take all five of these books, at the price, as the chance won't come again in a lifetime; however, pick out what you want, and send the proper amount in stamps, postal note, or P. O. money order, to

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 148 to 154, Monroe St., Chicago.

N. B.—In ordering, write your name and address very plainly, and say where you saw this advertisement.

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DELAWARE, OHIO. One of the few great Colleges of this country, offers to both sexes, at surprisingly small expense, unsurpassed advantages for a full College Course, or for Special Studies. COLLEGIATE, PREPARATORY, NORMAL, COMMERCIAL and ART DEPARTMENTS. FIRST-CLASS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Elegant home for ladies with teachers. **NECESSARY EXPENSE FOR A TERM ONLY $50 OR LESS.** 382 Students. Winter term begins Jan. 4, '88. Catalogues free. C. H. Payne, LL. D., Pres.

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Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.

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Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and pure nut for cook stove use.

Coarse and fine slack for base burners

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BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM —OF— RECTAL TREATMENT.

POLYPUS HEMORRHOIDS AND DIARRHŒA, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE AND RECTAL ULCERATIONS

Cured without use of knife erasure or cautery. No anæsthetics.

Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. The most serious of all rectal maladies is ulcerations. Symptoms: Soreness in lower portion of back, mucous, watery or bloody discharges; frequent urination; itching and moisture about the anus, constipation, followed as diseases progress, by diarrhœa in females, vaginal leucorrhea, caused by sympathetic nerve influence, gradual decline and in time general prostration; anæmia, caused by absorption of impure and poisonous secretions from ulcer. Consumption now claims another victim whereas Rectal Ulceration was the cause.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows; Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday in each month. Navarre, Reed House, First Thursday of each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month.

Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free. Refer to Exchange Bank; Parmalle & Sarkents, Merchants; Hon. T. G. Loomis, Lodi, O. As we devote our time to the treatment of these diseases, we claim superiority in instruments and practice.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT, Lodi, O.

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NAVARRE.

Miss Anna Detamore will move to Cleveland, soon.

Miss Katie Tisch spent Sunday with friends in Canton

Michael Burke, R Whisler, and J. Creitsinger put up ice last week.

Miss Etta Henline, of Bolivar, was the guest of Miss Ollie Henline, over Sunday.

Mrs. Anna Gamble, of Coshocton, spent Sunday with her parents, in this place.

A recent telegram from Charles Koontz, of Iowa says that he is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Will Morgan had a foot badly crushed between the bumpers of some coal cars, while working at the Beaver Run mine, last week.

Manny Zinsmaster is home again, and has bought the dry goods store of I. B. Dangler. Mr. Dangler will remain a while and help to conduct it properly.

While Rev. J. Cecil was holding a quarterly meeting at Burbank, O. he fell and broke his arm, dislocated his wrist, dislocated his shoulder, and put three fingers out of place.

CHAPMAN.

Miss Hattie Phillips is visiting friends in Youngstown, O.

Josiah Rowe, of Pigeon Run, spent a few days with his son William last week.

The switch at the new Sippo mine is completed, and railroad flats will be loaded this week for shipment.

Mr. George Edwards and wife spent Sunday with their son, Mr Abel James, at Massillon.

John Saddler, of Massillon, came up and had a pleasant time at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Masters.

Our neighborhood is flooded with leap year parties and dances. It is rumored that one will take place in Masters & Findley's hall, Friday evening.

There was another fly-up at our brick works this week again by applying more work to the moulders for the same pay, and as a result the moulders are idle until scale prices are learned from St. Louis, Mo.

We overheard our items being commented on last week as being rather short. The DAILY contained them all, but the WEEKLY was short, and as it is the WEEKLY that is read by we backwoods people, we would prefer accommodating the country by seeing them in the WEEKLY.

Our two old school buildings were sold last Saturday. Adam Rohr, of Jackson township, purchased the stone house for $93.50, and William Findley, of this place, purchased the brick house for $100 00. All things considered, the old buildings brought a fair price. Mr. Findley will sell the brick and reserve the stone for his own use.

WEST BROOKFIELD

George Sibila was son struck on the 14th inst.

S. A Peters returned from his visit to Harrisburg, Pa., last week.

Job Morgan is still drilling on Hemperly's farm. He is finding some coal.

Rev. Kast is holding a series of protracted meetings at the Lutheran church.

Pattinson & Smith finished a drill hole on the Ralston farm. The result is not known.

There was quite a lively dance at Wm. Ickes' last Tuesday night, that being Miss Nettie's eighteenth birthday.

Obendorf & Co. are drilling for coal on John Vantine's place, East Greenville. They finished a drill hole lately, with no coal.

About fifteen teachers met at the high school room last Saturday, to organize a township teachers' association. A permanent organization was effected, and a meeting called for February 18th, to be held in the high school room at this place. The programme has not yet been announced, but a lively time is anticipated.

The meeting at Sixteen for the purpose of dividing the township into election precincts, held Thursday, the 19th, was poorly attended, owing to the severity of the weather. After a stormy session, those present agreed to petition the legislature for four precincts—the present one at Brookfield, one at Pigeon Run, one at Stands' and one at East Greenville. We understand that a remonstrance will be sent in against establishing one at the Stands' school house. The sentiment of the majority of the people of the township seems to favor the granting of not more than three precincts, and some even go so far as to say that two are enough, while about all agree that the township should be divided.

GROVE CITY.

George Walter will return from the West in the near future.

Mrs. Henry Indorf is on the sick list. The belief is that she will lose her mind.

Daniel Binkley, a former resident of this township, died at Churubusco, Ind., last week, aged seventy-six years.

The Pigeon Run itemizer states that the saloons are kept open on Sunday at that place. He is aware that the laws are being violated, and yet he makes no complaint to the proper authorities. Let him make affidavit that such are the facts, and I am certain the officers will do their duty.

We had the pleasure of attending the Chapel literary Tuesday evening. The question was, "Resolved. That the duty should not be taken off raw wool." J. Eggart, C. Snavely and E. Miller favored the affirmative side: L. F. Stoner and C A. Krider took the negative. The judges decided in favor of the negative.

There will be a discussion at the Myers' school house some evening next week of the qestion, "Resolved, That the position of the Republican party on the tariff is better suited to the prosperity of the country, than that of the Democracy." Affirmative will be taken by Harvey Smith, Jacob Eggart, and Lee Barnabus, and the negative by C. A Krider Edson Oberlin, and Henry Madder. Each will have two speeches of fifteen minutes each.

ELTON.

Mrs. Weiller, a former resident of Elton, was in town last week

Miss Sophia Kimmerline is visiting the family of Mr. S. S McFarren.

Mrs Verd Tasker, of Apple Creek, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stahl, last week.

Rev Ruff, feeling the need of a little rest, Prof. R W Klingel officiated in his stead Saturday night.

Mrs Jane E. Boughman has gone to Doylestown to be with her daughter-in-law, who is very sick with typhoid fever.

Mr and Mrs. H I. Boughman, by the serious illness of the latter's sister, Mrs. Elisha Wood, nee Beals, were called to Wayne county.

The tariff question so ably discussed at West Lebanon last week, has since been discussed, re discussed and cussed pro and con, by Eltonians.

The friends of Mrs. Mary Kiefer, nee Bowman, received word Monday that if they wished to see her alive, to come soon.

We hear good reports from the meetings at Justus. Sometimes there are fourteen seeking pardon for sin at once, and there are more to follow.

DALTON

An infant child of David Leisey died last week.

Miss Lina McElhinney is staying in Massillon for a few weeks.

Rudy & Stoner shipped a car load of stock from here last Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Jabas has been called to Mt. Eaton by the dangerous illness of her sister.

J M. Fiscus has returned home from a visit to towns in the western part of this State.

Mr. Charles Basom, of Nebraska, and Miss Cora Porter, of Fulton, were married on Thursday at the residence of Albert Dagues.

David Stinson's large two-story dwelling house was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday, caused by a defective flue. Partially insured.

A reward will be paid by the waterworks trustees for the arrest and conviction of the parties who are throwing bricks, stones, etc., in the reservoir here.

The drama, "The Turn of the Tide," which was given by home talent, was a success. The play was given in school hall Friday night, the proceeds amounting to thirty-eight dollars. The play will be repeated.

ELTON.

The McFarren school is still progressing, and promising average attendance being forty-five pupils this month.

Mr. Cooper Chiddister is the frequent guest of Mr. S. S. McFarren. Time may develope news of a surprising nature.

Rev. J. Minger and Rev. Hollinger, jr., who have lately held a series of meetings at West Greenville, are about to resume similar work at West Greenville. We trust they may have an abundance of success and a profitable future.

Opinions as to the Derivation May Differ.

MR. EDITOR:—In your article of the 24th instant, captioned "Mind Your Ps and Qs," I accuse you of furnishing an incorrect explanation. The origin of the term is the following fact: The types "p" and "q" in the font commonly employed by the newspaper compositor, so closely resemble each the other as to sometimes confound them and cause them to perpetrate errors in what is vulgarly termed "throwing in," but properly, "distributing," and in former times it was the habit of the foremen to warn the apprentices to "mind their ps and qs" Had you consulted any old-time printer in your establishment, you would have learned this fact, and explained it accordingly.

Respectfully, V. S.

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright,
Her face was all pimply and red,
Though her features were good, and her blue eyes were bright,
"What a plain girl is Nellie," they said.

But now, as by magic, plain Nellie has grown
As fair as an artist's bright dream,
Her face is as sweet as a flower new-blown,
Her cheeks are like peaches and cream.

As Nellie walks out in the fair morning light,
Her beauty attracts every eye,
And as for the people who called her a fright
"Why, Nellie is handsome," they cry.

And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Sold by W. H. McCall & Co.

BAKING POWDERS.

REPORT OF THE OHIO STATE FOOD COMMISSION.

Analyses of the Chief Brands Sold in the State—Their Strength and Value Officially Ascertained.

The Ohio State Dairy and Food Commissioner, Gen. S. H. Hurst, has made public (Circular No. 6) the results of the Commission's investigation of baking powder. This Commission was formed by the Legislature, with instructions to make an examination of the food supply of the State, and to give a report of such examination to the public. The examination of the baking powders was made by Professor H. A Weber, State Chemist, and, relating as it does to an article of daily use in the food of almost every one, is of particular interest.

The rather startling fact is brought out by the report, that of the thirty different brands of baking powder analyzed, composing about all those sold in the State, twenty of them are made from alum, a substance declared by the highest medical authorities to be injurious to health when used in food.

The Commissioner classifies the baking powders into three general divisions, according to their value:

1st. Cream of Tartar Baking Powders,
2nd Phosphate Baking Powders;
3d. Alum Baking Powders

The Commissioner explains that the best baking powder is that which, the ingredients being healthful gives off the largest amount of leavening gas and leaves the smallest amount of residuum in the bread A small amount of ammonia, which is considered healthful, is used in some of the cream of tartar powders to give them a higher strength. The Commission says that alum is undoubtedly a hurtful salt. The report ranks the powders and shows the amount in each of inert resultants, which in using it would appear as residuum in the bread, as follows:

Name.	Per cent. of inert, or Residuum.
CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS.	
1. Royal	7 25
2. Dr Price's	12 66
3. Pearson's	14 39
4 Cleveland's	10 18
5. Snow Drift	17 54
6 Upper Ten	9 22
7. DeLand's	32 52
8 Sterling	12 63
PHOSPHATIC BAKING POWDERS.	
9. Horsford's	36 49
10. Wheat	80 25
ALUM BAKING POWDERS.	
11 Empire	34 26
12. Gold	30 4
13 Veteran	23 35
14. Cook's Favorite	4 92
15. Sun Flower	5 6
16. Kenton	38 17
17. Patapsco	10 08
18. Jersey	16 45
18. Buckeye	29 85
21 Peerless	26 8
21 Silver Star	31 48
22. Crown	16 69
23 Crown (special)	29 09
24 One Spoon	8 48
25 Wheeler's No. 10	27 3
26. Carleton	30 91
27. Gem	26 57
28 Scioto	18 25
29. Zipp's Grape Crystal	11 99
30. Forest City	24 04

The large amount of inert matter or residuum in both the phosphate and alum powders will be noted. This in the phosphate powders is largely of lime; in the alum powders it is chiefly alum. It will be gratifying to the public to observe that the powder in most general use, the Royal, is also the purest. In comparing the first two powders on the list, for instance—the Royal and Dr. Price's—the inert matter in Price's is seen to be about five in seven more than in the former, a difference of 71 3–7 per cent., the Royal being purer than Price's by a corresponding figure.

The carbonic or leavening gas produced by the powders indicates their strength; and their true value may be ascertained by considering the amount of this gas in connection with their inert matter or residuum as shown above. The higher the percentage of gas and the lower the percentage of residuum the better the baking powder. These percentages, as found in some of the most familiar powders, are given as follows:

Name.	Per Cent. of Leavening Gas.	Per Cent. of Residuum.
Royal	11 80	7 25
Sterling	11	12 63
Price's	10 50	12 66
De Land's	16	32 52
Gem, Alum	8 45	36 57
Forest City, Alum	7 80	24 04
Silver Star, Alum	6 90	31 88
Kenton, Alum	6 20	38 17
Patapsco, Alum	6	40 08
Empire, Alum	5 80	34 26
Cook's Favorite, Alum	5 80	34 92
One Spoon, Alum	5 75	58 68

With the foregoing explanation, the study of these figures will readily give consumers a knowledge of the comparative value of the different brands. To illustrate with the percentages given the two powders before compared: the Royal containing 11.8 parts of leavening gas to 10 5 in Price's, its excess of strength is 1 3 in 10.5 or 12.4 per cent. Royal is therefore 12.4 per cent. stronger, as well as 71 per cent. purer than Price's, etc. The relative strength and purity of all the powders can be computed in like manner.

What Baking Powder Shall We Use?

This plain question comes home to every housekeeper. We all desire pure and wholesome food, and this cannot be had with the use of impure or poisonous baking powder. There can be no longer a question that all the cheaper, lower, grade of baking powders contains either alum, lime or phosphatic acid. As loth as we may be to admit so much against what may have been some of our household gods, there can be no gainsaying the unanimous testimony of the official chemists. Indeed, analysts seem to find no baking powder entirely free from some one of these objectionable ingredients, except the Roval, and that they report as chemically pure. We find some of the baking powders advertised as pure, to contain, under the tests of Profs. Chandler, Habirshaw, and others, nearly twelve per cent. of lime, while others are made from alum with no cream of tartar. This, we presume, accounts for their lack of leavening power as sometimes complained of by the cook, and for the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of by ourselves.

But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, the physiologist assures us that lime and alum taken into the system in such quantities as this, are injurious. They are not decomposed by heat, nor dissolved in mixing or baking. They go with the bread, therefore, into the stomach, where their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia, or worse evils.

The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Alum is three cents a pound, lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar costs thirty-five or forty. The reasons for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the New York Times in an interesting description of a new method for refining argols, or crude cream of tartar. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime natural to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about half a million dollars, and that they maintain exclusive control of the rights.

Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., in the interests of commerce, made an examination of this process, and reported upon the results attained in the refined cream of tartar. The following extract from his report would seem to answer the question repeated at the head of this article, and which is so frequently propounded by the housekeeper:

"I have examined the cream of tartar used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure, and free from lime in any form. The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking powder prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance."

A LARGE RESIDENCE BURNED.

C. L. McLain's South Street House Goes up in Flames.

The fine large residence on East South street, owned by C. L. McLain, and occupied by his partner, W. H. Kreiter, was destroyed Saturday. The fire originated in the roof, from the chimney and was inaccessible. The household effects were nearly all saved, and their damage is covered by insurance. The house itself was insured for four thousand dollars, but the loss between four and six thousand. Mr. McLain will not rebuild. Mr. Kreiter has leased the Henry house on East Main street and is now moving. The fire department was delayed about a duarter of an hour on account of its inability to get water.

AGAINST THE FARMER.

THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION AGAINST THE WOOL GROWERS.

Every Democratic Member of the Ohio Legislature Opposes a Resolution of Simple Justice to the Wool Growers of this State.

At the beginning of the present session of the Ohio legislature, Representative Griffin, of Lucas county, offered the following joint resolution:

House Joint Resolution No. 4—Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: First, that we recognize in sheep husbandry one of the most important industries of our State and country, one that almost every farmer is directly interested in, and without which our country cannot be independent; and that we do, therefore, view with apprehension and alarm all propositions and measures to abolish or reduce the tariff duties now levied for its protection, and respectfully request our senators and representatives in Congress to oppose the same. Second, that the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from Ohio."

One would suppose that every member of the Legislature would vote for the resolution. But every Democratic member of both houses opposed it, not one Democrat voting in favor of it, and every Democrat voting on it, voting against it.

When the resolution came up for adoption in the House of Representatives, it was adopted by 58 Republican votes, against which were arrayed 38 Democratic votes. It was adopted in the Senate by a party vote of twenty-two to nine.

Official notice is thus served on the wool-growers and agricultural interests that they are to be fought at every point by the Democratic party as now organized. They doubtles know how to prevent such opposition from triumphing, and ruining them. It is a matter of self-preservation with the wool-growers now to keep the Democracy out of power in the future.

WHO WILL BE MASSILLON'S MAYOR

An Interesting Subject for Political Speculation.

If the formal announcement of Joseph Grapewine's candidacy for mayor has done nothing else, it has precipitated a discussion as to availability and probability, several months earlier than necessary.

Though Mr. Grapewine is the first in the field with a regular card, there are half a dozen possibilities in both parties.

On the Democratic side it is pretty certain that Mayor Frantz will encounter little opposition of note. There is no doubt but that Louis Limbach had his cap set for the place, and might possibly have given his honor trouble, but Louis is guilty of political suicide, by his road tax prosecutions. The gallant Louis could not be elected assessor in the fourth ward, at the present moment, though the faithful will be whipped into line when his term expires. With implicit confidence in his old argument and tough ally, and trusting to the forgetfulness of mankind, Commissioner Limbach refuses to give up the political ghost.

On the Republican side three names are mentioned frequently. They are Joseph Grapewine, Harvey Seaman, and ex Mayor S. C. Bowman. The latter two have not been announced, but their friends are pushing them. Mr. Grapewine is at present in the lead, and in case he has opposition from two directions or more, will be nominated. In case of a contest between he and some one candidate, the result will be doubtful. Messrs. Clement Russell, W. S. S. Rogers and R. H. Folger are frequently suggested.

NEW REGULATIONS.

WHICH THE POLICE FORCE

Will be Required to Follow Implicitly

At 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, the new police force reported to Marshal Wendling for duty with the exception of officer Kitchen. By request, officer Elsass was detailed to act in his place, and he will go on to-night. Marshal Wendling has wisely concluded to have the new force start in under proper discipline and with needful regulations. Heretofore the patrolmen have had nothing but the police ordinance to govern them, and the rules are therefore an excellent innovation. The officers are expected to familiarize themselves with these instructions, and to conduct themselves in accordance therewith. They are as follows:

POLICE REGULATIONS.

1. All police to report at the mayor's office at 6 o'clock p m promptly for duty.
2. All police to remain on duty until relieved by the day police, whose duty it shall be to report at the mayor's office at 6 o'clock a. m.
3. All new business to be reported to the officers going on duty
4. It is the duty of each and every officer to report to the marshal any irregularity or misconduct of any officer while on duty, under penalty.
5. All police to hold themselves in readiness when called on to assis the day force
6. Any officer found intoxicated or asleep while on duty to be reported immediately to the marshal for investigation, whose duty it shall be to report to headquarters, the mayor
7. It is expected that all policemen will make themselves acquainted with the laws governing police, in the discharge of their duties as such police
8. It is expected that each officer will be prompt and faithful in the discharge of the duties and to promptly inform the marshal of all business coming to their knowleege in his absence.

These rules and regulations to be strictly enforced by the marshal

ADAM WENDLING, Marshal.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St, N. Y. 5-18-0-r-a ne-orimf

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Produces a polish without the old brush, and *the shine will last a week on men's, and three on women's shoes.*
Why stick to old ways in these days of progress?
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—THE—
HICKS BROWN CO.,
Mansfield, O.

The above firm sells their celebrated brands of flour to the following Grocers in Massillon, where their flour can be purchased for same price as any flour sold in the city. Be sure you ask your Grocer for any of their brands, and then see you get it.

"Hungarian," fancy patent, "Brown's Best," second patent, "Daylight", and Graham, all of these brands for sale by, Graze & Sonnhalter, John Dielhenn & Co., Fred W. Albrecht, F. C. Sibila, G. F. Breckel, and Albright & Co.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c

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MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century It is used by the United States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. So'd only in cans.
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NEW YORK. CHICAGO ST. LOUIS.

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COXEY
STOCK FARM,
THE HOME OF
KENTUCKY CHIEF, 3,333,

Golden chestnut, 16 hands, weight 1,200 pounds, foaled July 12, 1883, by Onward, No. 1,411: dam Rattling Belle, by Almont Rattler, he by Almont; 2d dam Lucy Clay, by American Clay. He took first premium at Orrville, O., Fair, Stark County Fair at Canton, O., and Summit County Fair at Akron, O., in 1887, he was much admired by every one and conceded by good judges to be as handsome a horse as had ever been shown in the ring

ONWARD

Is the renowned son of George Wilkes and the peerless old Dolly, sire of Houri, 2:19¼; Linnette, 2:20¾; Motor, 2.29¼; Acolyte, 2:30 as three-year-olds, Counsellor, 2:24 Onslaught, (four year-old), 2:28¾, and Emulation, 2:29¼. All obtained in 1887 will make the season at $50. Limited to thirty mares

NEWTON.

Brown, 15¾ hands high, foaled 1883, record 2:28¾ as a four year old, Sept 15th at Cleveland, O., by Nuggett 2:22¾, he by Wedgewood, 2:17; by Belmont 1st dam, Duck, record 2:30, by Scotts Hiatoga, 2:23; 2nd dam Jenny Lind by Selim, son of John Stanley. 3rd dam, a pacing mare by The Back Horse Both horses Kentucky Chief and Newton will be tracked the coming season. Newton will beat 2:30, barring accidents, as he has trotted eighths of a mile at a two minute gait Will make the season at $100, limited to twenty mares

"COURRIER,"

Imported Percheron Stallion, foaled 1884, No. [illegible] 4,796; dam Martime 4,795, by Baptiste 737, color steel gray 16½ hands, weight 1,700 pounds has taken first premium at Orrville, O., Fair, first premiums and sweepstakes at Stark Co. Fair at Canton, O and Summit county Fair at Akron, O, in 1887 Will make the season, $15 cash at time of service, or $25 note for one year.

DONALD,

Imported Shetland pony: service $10.
Rough-coated St. Bernard dog, "BOSS," 1,356 A. K. R., sired by Merchant Prince; dam Champion Miranda. Service $ 0

Terms of keeping mares will be $1 per week, grain and stabling extra, and will receive the best of attention Every precaution will be taken but they must remain at owners' risk, and no responsibility for accidents or escapes will be assumed Mare not proving in foal, or having slipped their colts may be returned the following season free, or in case mare dies during the year, may send another mare free of charge, providing she is in hands of same owner. The service fees and expenses of keep must in all cases be paid before removal of the mare,

J. S. COXEY,
MASSILLON, - - - - - - OHIO.

Telegraph and office at farm, 4 miles north of Massillon at Pauls, O., on C. L. & W. R. R. and M. & C. R. R.

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